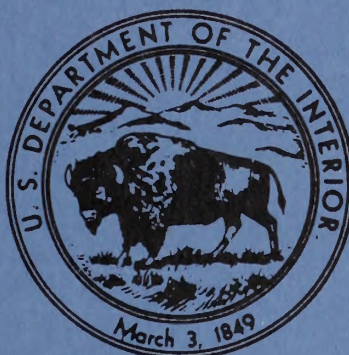


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1980 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

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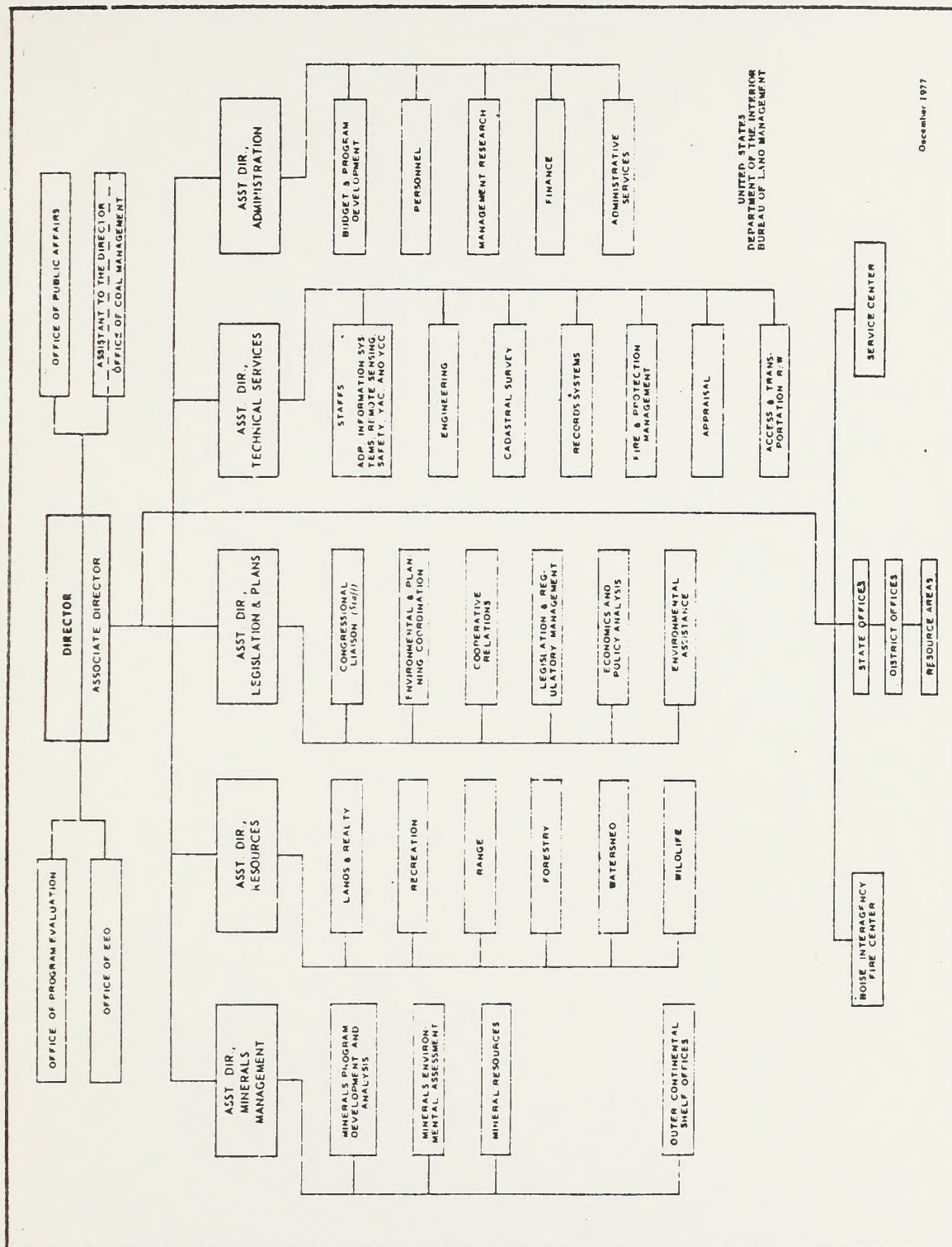
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



GENERAL STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established in 1946, consolidating the General Land Office, the Grazing Service, and the Oregon and California (O&C) Administration. For three decades after its creation, it operated in relative uncertainty, without a clear, comprehensive management charter.

Initially, BLM administered a myriad of public land laws, mining and mineral leasing laws, and grazing and material disposal laws, all of which predated the Bureau and, for the most part, were oriented to disposal of the unreserved public estate and its commercial resources. At best, this inherited legislation provided for temporary custodianship pending final disposition of these lands and for the interim stabilization of communities dependent on their forage, timber and related products. Passage of the OCS Lands Act of 1953 extended BLM's mineral disposal responsibilities to the submerged lands under the nation's Outer Continental Shelf. The Alaska Statehood Act of 1959 called for the Bureau to transfer some 104 million acres out of the public domain and was followed about a dozen or so years later by the most recent major land grant legislation, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which committed another 44 million acres of the lands to satisfy aboriginal claims in this, the forty ninth state.

By the mid-1960's a change in the direction of public land management began to emerge. The Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 was the first indication that permanency in this estate might someday be established. Under its provisions these public lands were to be classified for retention in public ownership as well as disposal. A Public Land Law Review Commission was subsequently created and its work, published in 1970, helped lay the foundation for a BLM charter, an organic act which was not to follow for several years.

The 1970 era has seen an unprecedented pace in legislation which significantly impacts the management of the public lands. No less than twenty-seven such major laws have been enacted to date in this decade. They deal with such wide-ranging issues as geothermal steam and coal development; water and air quality; wildlife and livestock use; wild and scenic river, and national trails; wild, free roaming horses and burros; payments in lieu of taxes; solid waste disposal and land reclamation, development of pipelines for the transport of oil and gas; and that eventual BLM charter, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which settled the uncertain tenure of these lands by calling for their retention in Federal ownership unless land use planning indicated a higher public benefit from their selective transfer. In the same period, both executive orders and court orders - largely environmental oriented - have also had a profound impact upon land management requirements and, consequently, the activities of the Bureau.

Today, approximately 417 million acres of public land surface, including 243 million acres in Alaska, are still under BLM's jurisdiction. That jurisdiction also extends to about 840 million acres of Federal subsurface rights and over one billion acres of submerged lands on the Outer Continental Shelf. BLM programs on behalf of this trust are as diverse as the lands themselves; as diverse as the laws, executive orders and court decrees under which they are governed; and are as diverse as the spectrum of public interests and perception of land and resource preservation, protection, and use.

Diversity means multiple use. Multiple use demands balanced, unbiased, and capable management which recognizes, and is sensitive to all legitimate public land interests and users. Unlike Federal land administration which is more narrowly defined and oriented, multiple use management is much more demanding and challenging. By its nature, it must operate in an arena of conflicting perceptions, interests, and expectations. Yet multiple use management is potentially the most rewarding and beneficial form of administration. It holds the promise of honest accommodation of all divergent interests in the public lands and their resources, simultaneously pursuing programs in support of absolute preservation, of resource improvement and development and of intensive economic and commercial use.

The Bureau of Land Management is, by law, a multiple-use agency. BLM's proposed budget, as summarized and highlighted on the pages which follow, provides the means for its multiple use mission.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations and Full Time Permanent Personnel - Fiscal Year 1979 & 1980
(dollar amounts in thousands) (FTP - authorized)

	1979 Appropriation ^{a/}	1980 Estimates	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Permanent Employment 12/31/78
1. Management of Lands & Resources (Reimbursable Positions)	((FTP) (FTP) 291,271 (4,530) (326)	((FTP) (FTP) 287,931 (4,530) (193)	- \$ 3,340 --- (-133)	(4,469) (112)
2. Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance	((FTP) (FTP) 19,011 (183)	((FTP) (FTP) 16,343 (183)	- 2,668 --- ---	(180)
3. Payments in Lieu of Taxes	((FTP) (FTP) 105,000 (2)	((FTP) (FTP) 108,000 (2)	+ 3,000 --- ---	(2)
4. Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C)	((FTP) (FTP) 55,000 (809)	((FTP) (FTP) 55,000 (809)	--- --- ---	(705)
5. Range Improvements	((FTP) (FTP) 8,665 (83)	((FTP) (FTP) 10,900 (83)	+ 2,235 --- ---	(80)
6. Recreation Development & Operation of Recreation Facilities	((FTP) (FTP) 300 (3)	((FTP) (FTP) 300 (3)	--- --- ---	(3)
7. Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	((FTP) (FTP) 13,750 (93)	((FTP) (FTP) 13,750 (93)	--- --- ---	(56)
8. Permanent Appropriations	((FTP) (FTP) 310,600 (6)	((FTP) (FTP) 358,050 (6)	+ 47,450 --- ---	(5)
9. Working Capital Fund	((FTP) (FTP) --- (21)	((FTP) (FTP) --- (21)	--- --- ---	(18)
10. Miscellaneous Trust Funds	((FTP) (FTP) 700 (3)	((FTP) (FTP) 700 (3)	--- --- ---	(3)
Allocation Accounts from Other Fed. Agencies	(FTP) (30)	(30)	---	(30)
Totals	((FTP) (FTP) 804,297 (6,089)	((FTP) (FTP) 850,974 (5,956)	+ 46,677 (-133)	(5,663)

^{a/} Includes proposed \$4,418 supplemental for civilian pay raises; and excludes proposed \$44,850 supplemental for firefighting and rehabilitation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FY 1980 REQUEST

The changes between the 1979 program and the requested 1980 program are highlighted below by appropriation:

1. Management of Lands and Resources: (-) \$3,340,000

The \$287,931,000 requested for managing lands and resources is a net decrease of \$3,340,000 from the comparable level for Fiscal Year 1979.

Increases are requested in this budget for the following program activities:

- (+) \$8,555,000 to fund environmental studies to establish information for prediction, assessment, and management of impacts on the human, marine, and coastal environments of the Outer Continental Shelf as a result of leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas resources.
- (+) \$1,000,000 to process and review existing land withdrawals for applications pending or withdrawals in effect on October 21, 1976, to meet the October 1991 deadline set by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
- (+) \$1,654,000 in wildlife support to the Departmental Coal Program. The increased funds will be used to acquire wildlife data to determine land suitability for possible leasing of Federal coal in FY 1980 and beyond.
- (+) \$316,000 for multiple-use planning to support the Departmental Coal Program and (+) \$1,000,000 to prepare or update land use plans covering 5 geographic areas to facilitate range environmental statement schedules. This planning will cover an additional 4 million acres of rangelands.
- (+) \$626,000 to annualize the October 1978 pay raise for civilian employees.

The increases noted above are offset by decreases proposed for the following program activities:

- (-) \$2,230,000 for processing energy related (-\$630,000) and non-energy related (-\$1,600,000) realty casework involving rights-of-way and other land use authorizations. The backlog will continue at approximately the same level as that of previous years.
- (-) \$200,000 reflecting longer time-frames in implementation of follow-up studies and research done after implementation of decisions made in Grazing Environmental Statements. These studies are undertaken to monitor the success of rangeland improvements, determine rangeland condition trends, and verify that decisions made through the planning and environmental statement process are improving rangeland conditions.

- (-) \$2,300,000 in soil and watershed erosion control project work, applied research and studies, and soil, water, and air management operations. \$1,600,000 of this decrease is associated with a Fiscal Year 1979 one-time increase for the Sam Simon erosion control project in Arizona.
- (-) \$400,000 in wildlife habitat management necessitating somewhat longer timeframes in the implementation of applied research and studies, habitat improvement projects, and general wildlife management operations. However, the wildlife program overall shows a net gain when the increase of \$1,654,000 for acquisition of wildlife data in support of the Departmental Coal Program is balanced against this reduction.
- (-) \$3,500,000 in recreation programs including surveys and protection of cultural and natural history properties, off-road vehicle area designations and vehicle use management, wild and scenic rivers and trails management, development of recreation management plans, and general visitor management.
- (-) \$1,000,000 reduction in data management deferring acquisition of Electronic Data Processing equipment until future years.
- (-) \$2,800,000 resulting in longer time-frames to complete Cadastral Surveys relating to unauthorized occupancy, title settlement and land boundary problems in New Mexico, California, and Colorado.
- (-) \$4,000,000 reduction in fire management reflects a one-time cost in FY 1979 for purchase of specialized firefighting equipment (-\$3,500,000) and training in presuppression and firefighting methods (-\$500,000).
- (-) \$61,000 transferred to the Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration for contract compliance costs in accordance with the 1978 Civil Rights Reorganization Plan No. 1.

2. Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance (-) \$2,668,000

The budget provides \$2,421,000 for the construction of administrative and special purpose buildings, a decrease of \$1,704,000 from the FY 1979 level. Included in the FY 1980 program are the construction of a warehouse at Craig, Colorado; a district office at Elko, Nevada; utilities for 3 fire stations in the Anchorage District, Alaska; and survey and design of future facilities.

The budget also includes \$1,314,000 for recreation facilities, an increase of \$709,000 over FY 1979. The FY 1980 program provides for electrical power at the Senator Wash recreation complex in California; construction at the White Sands/Little Sahara campground in Utah; and survey and design of future facilities.

The transportation facilities construction program totals, \$2,014,000, a reduction of \$2,249,000 from FY 1979. The FY 1980 program provides for surfacing of 6 miles, and grading of 9 miles, of timber support road; administration of on-going contracts for road construction; and survey and design of future construction projects.

Also included is \$2,185,000 for acquisition programs, an increase of \$633,000 over FY 1979. Approximately 135 easements will be acquired to provide legal access to BLM administered lands, primarily in support of the timber management program. The requested increase also provides funds to acquire 900 acres of key habitat area within the Birds of Prey Natural Area in Idaho.

\$8,066,000 is included for operation and maintenance of Bureau-owned buildings, recreation facilities, and transportation facilities; \$400,000 less than the FY 1979 level. This will defer some maintenance on undeveloped recreation sites.

\$343,000 is included to annualize the October 1978 pay raise for civilian employees.

3. Payments in Lieu of Taxes: (+) \$3,000,000

This request is based on actual experience in Fiscal Year 1978. The increase provides for anticipated Section 3 payments associated with additional Forest Service and Park Service land acquisitions. It does not provide for certain lands under Fish and Wildlife Service or Defense Department administration which were included under the payment in lieu of taxes provisions late in the 95th Congress.

4. Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands: (No Change)

Budget authority in this fund is a direct function of receipts generated in the same fiscal year; 25% of current year receipts are deposited in the O&C Fund for the management, protection, and development of the revested O&C railroad grant lands in Western Oregon. The estimate of \$55,000,000 for FY 1980 is the same as that for FY 1979.

On an obligational basis, which is a more accurate measure of activities planned on behalf of these lands and their resources, the budget proposes a program of \$54,200,000 which is a decrease of \$5,919,000 from the Fiscal Year 1979 obligation program. This decrease largely represents a one-time construction item included in FY 1979 for an office complex in Salem, Oregon.

5. Range Improvements: (+) \$2,235,000

This fund is derived from 50% of grazing receipts from public lands, and grazing and mineral leasing receipts from Farm Tenant Act lands generated in the prior fiscal Year. The increase in FY 1980 is predicated on a grazing fee increase from the current rate of \$1.51 per animal unit month to \$1.89 per animal unit month beginning in March 1979.

6. Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities: (No Change)

\$300,000 is included for management, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities, equal to the Fiscal Year 1979 amount. These funds are derived from user fees collected at public land recreation sites, and supplement other recreation funds available to the Bureau. The funds provide added management and maintenance capability to keep pace with rapidly accelerating use of public land recreation facilities.

7. Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures: (No Change)

The budget includes an estimate of \$13,750,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, equal to the Fiscal Year 1979 estimate. This appropriation provides for the use of direct deposits to finance work associated with monitoring operations on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, and processing applications and monitoring activities for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, railroads and other major rights-of-way across public lands; collections for transportation and distribution costs from recipients of excess wild horses and burros under the Bureau's adopt-a-horse program; restoration of damaged timber lands from timber sale bond forfeitures and trespass collections; and reclamation of community pits and common material sites from revenues collected for such purposes.

8. Permanent Appropriations: (+) \$47,450,000

These funds are permanently appropriated by law and, therefore do not require an annual appropriation. They are based solely upon receipts and collections. The change is principally a function of increased prior-year O&C timber receipts and collections, fifty percent of which are paid to the eighteen Western Oregon counties (+\$10,000,000) and an anticipated increase in mineral leasing receipts, fifty percent of which (except in Alaska) are paid to the respective States from where such revenues were derived (+\$36,536,000).

9. Working Capital Fund: (No Change)

The FY 1978 appropriation provided \$2.0 million as a one-time capital deposit to this fund; from this point on the fund is intended to be self-sustaining by collections from "customer" appropriations and activities utilizing assets and services provided from the fund; this eliminates the need for subsequent appropriations.

10. Trust Funds: (No Change)

The budget includes an estimate of \$700,000 in trust funds which are derived from advances made by applicants for conveyance of lands omitted in original surveys to pay for the costs of surveys of lands and the administrative costs of conveyance. Contributions are also made for conservation projects, and trustee funds are made available from the sale of Alaska town lots for expenses incident to the maintenance and sale of townsites.

Funding arrangements for the Bureau are as varied and involved as its programs. The ten major appropriations are further refined into forty or more distinct programs which represent the many multiple-use functions of BLM.

To some degree, virtually every major national resource issue is embodied in BLMs program activities. To illustrate:

The leasing and orderly development of Federally owned mineral commodities - be it coal, oil and gas, geothermal steam or others has a direct impact on domestic energy production, depending on foreign imports, fuel prices, and balance of trade deficits. The same impacts are applicable to base metals and other nonenergy mineral commodities - supplies of which are of growing concern.

The expeditious transfer of public lands to Alaska natives, the State government, and other Federal agencies as well as the use of public land rights-of-way for the transportation of Alaskas oil and natural gas are major national issues directly involving the Bureau. Many other pending rights-of-way and related land use authorizations are of national and regional significance as is the amount of public lands withdrawn from various uses, particularly mineral development.

The health and condition of the public rangelands for livestock use, wildlife habitat, erosion control and water quality, and for the maintenance of viable herds of wild horses and burros are of growing national concern and which are a direct function of BLM programs.

The establishment of wilderness areas has generated keen national interest and a wilderness review on behalf of lands under BLM Administration has begun. Because of the need to recognize important wilderness values and the real implications that potential wilderness areas have on other programs, this Bureau activity is especially urgent.

The unprecedented rise in the cost of housing has focused national attention on our domestic timber supplies. Forest lands managed by BLM make a contribution to this supply and are an important factor in certain local and regional economies.

Through a series of recent national legislation, the need for comprehensive planning in the decision making process has been stressed. Multiple-use resource planning, based on sound data, its analysis and proper storage, is a key requirement to the management of these lands for mineral leasing, timber production and grazing, wilderness designations, land transfers and use, as well as all other Bureau resource functions.

As our nation continues to consume ever increasing amounts of natural resources while it also demands protection and preservation, it becomes more apparent that the remaining public lands must be managed so that the resources they contain are wisely used for the benefit of all. The sustained-yield of those renewable resources such as forests and grasslands, must be effectively maintained. Additionally, the non-renewable resources, such as coal and oil, must be extracted in such a manner that the remaining land, water and air quality values are not destroyed. If we do not continue to increase and improve our effectiveness in managing the public lands, their national value and the resources they contain will be denied to future generations.

There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that the
process of the human mind is not a simple one. It is a
complex and intricate system, and it is one that is
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a vast and mysterious world, and it is one that is
still being explored and understood.

It is not only the human mind that is being explored,
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RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for Fiscal Years 1976, the Transition Quarter 1977, 1978, and estimated receipts for Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980.

	Actual 1976	Actual T.Q.	Actual 1977	Actual 1978	Estimated 1979	Estimated 1980
Sales, Public Lands & Materials	\$ 5,761,000	\$ 1,491,000	2,816,000	1,609,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
Fees and Commissions	19,357,000	6,158,000	26,791,000	31,814,000	40,000,000	45,000,000
Mineral Leasing ^{a/}	347,690,000	71,480,000	344,518,000	402,286,000	489,000,000	492,000,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	2,662,448,000	1,311,119,000	2,372,984,000	2,259,308,000	3,500,000,000	2,600,000,000
Grazing Fees	16,241,000	1,069,000	17,588,000	16,317,000	20,800,000	26,000,000
Right-of-Way Leases	700,000	155,000	691,000	862,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Timber Sales	130,841,000	67,008,000	235,298,000	195,393,000	247,800,000	248,700,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,892,000	1,676,000	7,105,000	16,298,000	20,800,000	20,800,000
TOTAL	\$3,191,930,000	\$1,460,156,000	\$3,007,791,000	\$2,923,887,000	\$4,322,800,000	\$3,437,100,000

^{a/} Includes Mineral Leasing receipts collected by BLM and transferred to other agencies for distribution.

PAYMENT OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO STATES
FY 1978

<u>States</u>	<u>Sale of Public Land and Timber</u>	<u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u>	<u>Forage Receipts Inside Taylor Grazing Districts</u>	<u>Forage Receipts Outside Taylor Grazing Districts</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	---	9,708	---	---	---	9,708
Alaska	11,536	1,079,227	---	---	---	1,090,763
Arizona	2,733	471,071	98,823	122,915	---	695,542
Arkansas	---	126,737	---	---	---	126,737
California	58,306	10,039,430	28,159	147,600	---	10,273,495
Colorado	14,734	15,970,528	97,086	46,477	---	16,128,825
Florida	---	6,128	---	---	---	6,128
Idaho	75,524	1,897,662	209,892	34,290	---	2,217,368
Kansas	---	456,235	---	105	---	456,340
Louisiana	---	289,073	---	---	---	289,073
Michigan	---	22,753	---	---	---	22,753
Mississippi	---	9,589	---	---	---	9,589
Montana	5,039	7,082,262	150,603	138,262	386,029	7,762,195
Nebraska	---	36,846	---	1,026	---	37,872
Nevada	6,675	3,886,359	367,223	33,459	---	4,293,716
New Mexico	56,222	53,618,160	262,480	200,681	17,487	54,155,030
North Dakota	---	862,764	---	8,211	---	870,975
Oklahoma	---	3,442,906	---	410	---	3,443,316
Oregon	298,323	215,945	167,500	44,539	107,901,504	108,627,811
South Dakota	452	333,192	---	62,945	---	396,589
Utah	3,079	9,640,100	175,841	---	1,912	9,820,932
Washington	12,560	29,641	---	27,649	---	69,850
Wyoming	5,318	65,606,826	229,352	381,340	---	66,222,836
TOTAL	550,501	175,133,142	1,786,959	1,249,909	108,306,932	287,027,443

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

The Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, the largest of BLM's 10 major appropriations, provides for a variety of functions necessary to develop, manage and protect the resources of onshore and offshore lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM. These functions include energy and minerals management, lands and realty management, renewable resource management, planning and data management, cadastral survey, firefighting and rehabilitation, and administration and law enforcement.

Energy and Minerals Management includes such activities as energy and nonenergy minerals management (onshore and offshore) in response to national demands. The program will provide for the sale of coal, oil and gas, oil shale, uranium, geothermal resources and nonenergy minerals. The environmental impact of proposed energy and minerals development activities will be assessed. Lease stipulations and other environmental protection measures will mitigate adverse effects. Specifically, the program will provide for issuing onshore leases, holding 4 competitive sales on the Outer Continental Shelf and processing 1,050 operation plans required under the new surface management regulations.

Lands and Realty Management includes such activities as use authorization in support of energy production, transmission and distribution and other programs dependent upon the occupancy or transfer of public lands, maintenance of official land records and land classification. The activities provide for maintenance of public land status records, and issuance of information about public realty and mineral laws. It further provides for the processing of applications for transfer of use of the public lands for other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private individuals. The program is directed toward retaining public land in Federal ownership unless, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of the particular parcel will best serve the national interest. Land and realty actions will provide for processing minor rights-of-way applications for energy-related development, processing native land selection in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, processing State selections of land entitlements, and processing other nonenergy-related cases.

Renewable Resources Management includes such activities as range management; soil, water and air management; wildlife habitat management; forest management; recreation management; fire protection; and wilderness management.

Range management provides for grazing domestic livestock on public lands by periodically issuing grazing authorizations. It also provides for the protection, control, and management of wild horses and burros that graze totally or partially on public lands.

Soil, water, and air management provides for soil stabilization, improvement of water and air quality through land treatment or construction stipulations, and protection of endangered plant species growing on public lands. This request will provide for soil/vegetative inventories necessary in order to meet requirements and commitments for environmental assessment programs.

Forest management provides for sustained yield management of forest lands to meet demands for wood products.

Wildlife habitat management provides for the protection, management, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats for all species dependent totally or partially on public lands for food and shelter. It further provides for cooperative management with other Federal and State wildlife agencies responsible for species management. The activity also provides for protection and management of 45 species of threatened or endangered fish and wildlife, and more than 100 sensitive species using public land habitats.

Recreation management provides for the orderly recreational uses of public lands and protects, interprets, and manages historic and archeological sites. Interim critical management for the California Desert provides protection until the management plan is implemented. Wilderness management is a new program in the recreation management effort which has been initiated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The Act requires that a review be completed in roadless islands and those areas of public land encompassing 5,000 acres or more. This review is to be completed within 15 years after the date of approval of the Act (by October 1991). Management of national rivers and trails, other important recreational resources and off-road vehicle use is also accomplished in the recreation management program.

Fire management provides for developing fire techniques as a tool for resource management and developing fire prevention and suppression methods to minimize loss of resources from wildfires.

Planning and data management includes such activities as data analysis, development of land use plans, and automated data management. These activities provide for developing multiple land use plans on 174 million acres of public land. It further provides for land use planning on 23 million acres of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Data management supports Bureau programs through the development and operation of automated systems for acquiring, storing, using, and disseminating data required for all aspects of agency and resource management.

Cadastral Survey provides for the identification of land boundaries and legal property descriptions to facilitate land management programs. During the current year, 7,350,000 acres will be surveyed in Alaska and the Lower 48 States.

In Alaska, surveys are performed on lands selected by the State for transfer under the Alaska Statehood Act; and for Native townsites, Native allotments, and other Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act entitlements; and other special purposes.

Surveys in the Lower 48 States are performed to identify land boundaries as a prerequisite to resource management. This involves both new surveys and resurveys to reestablish obliterated boundary markers.

Firefighting and rehabilitation provides for protection of public land natural resources and other values from loss or depletion due to wildfires. Based on a 10-year annual average of 1.2 million acres burned, fire results in resource damages averaging \$17.2 million each year. Firefighting and rehabilitation costs are anticipated to exceed the amount appropriated for this function in 1979.

Administration and enforcement provides for general administration and law enforcement on the public lands. Administration includes executive management and general administration services such as financial management, personnel management, management analysis, budget and program development, procurement, and property management to support Bureau activities. Law enforcement provides for enforcement of laws and regulations governing the management, use, and protection of public lands through contracts with Federal law enforcement agencies, Federal special agents, and a uniformed ranger force.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	Perm. Pos.	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Amount
Appropriation enacted to date, 1979				\$286,853
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:				
Adjustment for 1979 pay increase and related costs	--	+\$5,044		
Other decreases	--	- 1,661		
Subtotal, adjustments to base & built-in changes ..	--		--	+ 3,383
1980 Base				\$290,236

	1978 Actual		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1980 Base		1980 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1980 Base	
	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount
	Posn.	Amount	Posn.	Amount	Posn.	Amount	Posn.	Amount	Posn.	Amount
<u>Comparison by activities:</u>										
1. Energy & Minerals Mgmt.										
A. Energy Onshore	450	32,500	426	34,225	426	34,776	426	34,776	--	---
B. Energy Offshore	174	57,859	161	39,359	161	39,463	161	48,018	--	+\$8,555
C. Nonenergy Onshore	146	6,906	146	9,152	146	9,336	146	9,336	--	---
Subtotal	770	97,265	733	82,736	733	83,575	733	92,130	--	+\$8,555
2. Lands & Realty Mgmt.										
A. Lands & Realty										
Mgmt. Subtotal	668	26,225	684	33,681	684	34,545	684	33,315	--	- 1,230
3. Renewable Resource Mgmt.										
A. Forest Mgmt.	134	9,071	124	9,073	124	9,265	124	9,265	--	---
B. Range Mgmt.	540	31,253	542	35,759	542	36,655	542	36,455	--	- 200
C. Recreation Mgmt.	187	9,708	237	21,050	237	21,465	237	17,965	--	- 3,500
D. Soil, Water, & Air										
Mgmt.	143	11,898	147	20,073	147	18,704	147	18,004	--	- 700
E. Wildlife Habitat										
Mgmt.	132	6,563	141	12,019	141	12,276	141	13,530	--	+ 1,254
F. Fire Mgmt.	105	8,610	105	12,612	105	12,764	105	8,764	--	- 4,000
Subtotal	1,241	77,103	1,296	110,586	1,296	111,129	1,296	103,983	--	- 7,146
4. Planning & Data Mgmt.										
A. Planning	256	12,651	256	10,789	256	11,080	256	12,396	--	+ 1,316
B. Data Mgmt.	118	12,874	118	16,375	118	16,558	118	15,558	--	- 1,000
Subtotal	374	25,525	374	27,164	374	27,638	374	27,954	--	+ 316
5. Cadastral Survey										
A. Cadastral Survey										
Subtotal	248	18,787	248	23,475	248	23,868	248	21,068	--	- 2,800
6. Firefighting & Rehab.										
A. Firefighting & Rehabilitation										
Subtotal	--	57,750	--	4,750	--	4,750	--	4,750	--	---
7. Administration & Enforcement										
A. Administration	126	3,728	125	3,601	125	3,858	125	3,858	--	---
B. Enforcement	15	572	15	860	15	873	15	873	--	---
Subtotal	141	4,300	140	4,461	140	4,731	140	4,731	--	---
8. Common Program Services										
A. Services	1,055	(52,505)	1,055	(51,800)	1,055	(51,800)	1,055	(52,855)	--	(+ 1,055)
DECREASES									--	- 2,305
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	4,497	306,955	4,530	286,853	4,530	290,236	4,530	287,931		

Justification of Adjustments to Base and Built-in Changes
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Adjustment for 1979 pay increase and related cost</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Total cost in FY 1979 for pay increase/anticipated FY 1979 pay increase supplemental	--	+ \$4,418
Additional amount in FY 1980 to provide full-year cost of pay increase	--	626
Total	--	<u>+ \$5,044</u>

NOTE: The anticipated supplemental in 1979 of \$4,418,000 is for the general schedule pay increase effective October 8, 1978. An additional \$626,000 is required in 1980 to cover the full-year cost of the 1979 pay supplemental.

Other Decreases

Transfer to Department of Labor	--	-\$ 61
San Simon Watershed Structure	--	<u>- 1,600</u>
Total	--	<u>-\$1,661</u>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
 Subactivity: A. Energy Onshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Oil and Gas	(\$)	\$ 8,115	\$ 8,372	\$ 8,313	\$- 59
	(FTP)	(258)	(258)	(258)	--
Coal	(\$)	16,800	17,021	16,960	- 61
	(FTP)	(264)	(264)	(264)	--
Geothermal	(\$)	2,067	2,130	2,115	- 15
	(FTP)	(69)	(69)	(69)	--
Oil Shale	(\$)	506	516	514	- 4
	(FTP)	(14)	(14)	(14)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	\$27,488	\$28,039	\$27,902	\$-137
	(FTP)	(605)	(605)	(605)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	\$ 6,737	\$ 6,373	\$ 6,874	\$+137
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$34,225	\$34,776	\$34,776	--

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146	The <u>Mineral Leasing Act of 1920</u> , as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
30 U.S.C. 1001 P.L. 91-581	The <u>Geothermal Steam Act of 1970</u> provide for leasing and development of geothermal energy sources.
P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The <u>Federal Coal Leasing Amendments of 1975</u> requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.

43 U.S.C. 1711
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).

Objectives

The Bureau of Land Management's onshore energy leasing programs are directed to making oil, gas, coal, geothermal, and oil shale resources available to meet the growing demand for these energy sources. BLM's object in managing the onshore energy leasing program is to provide for orderly and timely development of energy resources to meet National needs with full consideration given to other land and resource values; to minimize adverse environmental impacts from energy development; and to assure a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Base Program

Oil and Gas: In FY 1978, leases issued through the public lands onshore oil and gas program supplied approximately 5.6% of domestic oil production and 5.4% of domestic gas production. Receipts returned to the U.S. Treasury from oil and gas amounted to \$308 million in FY 1977 and \$352 million in FY 1978; estimated receipts for FY 1979 are \$415 million and \$425 million for FY 1980. An average of 11,000 oil and gas leases have been issued annually over the past 5 years. Filing fees totaled approximately \$31 million in FY 1978. Major activities in this program include preparing environmental assessment, issuing leases, processing assignments, reviewing development plans, and performing compliance inspections. The FY 1980 base program activities will include issuing 12,000 oil and gas leases; reviewing 3,450 development plans; conducting 7,900 compliance inspections; and processing 36,600 assignments and four million simultaneous oil and gas filings.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Oil and Gas</u>	<u>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</u>		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	8,372	8,313	-59
(FTP)	(258)	(258)	--

The proposed funding reduction, from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$59,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$59,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, the GSA standard level user charges for space has shown a steady rise.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$59,000
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Coal - The Federal government owns an estimated 60 percent of the coal resources in the western States. Coal production from public lands has increased more than 150% since 1973 to 59 million tons in FY 1978. As of September 30, 1978 there were 533 coal leases on public lands covering approximately 788,300 acres. Receipts from coal leases amounted to \$11.9 million in FY 1978. Coal revenues are estimated to total \$15.0 million in FY 1979, and \$18.0 million in FY 1980.

The BLM's coal program centers around the administration of leases, collection of data to determine site reclamation potential, preparation of environmental analyses and impact statements, and processing of short term lease applications. Lease administration includes adjudication and processing of lease modifications and assignments; readjustments; predevelopment field investigations; exploration/mining plan evaluations; and lease stipulation compliance checks. The reclamation data effort provides for site specific reclamation studies, water studies (done by Geological Survey) covering broader areas, soil inventories, revegetation trials, and maintenance of similar studies initiated in previous years.

In September 1977, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, in the case of NRDC vs. Hughes, enjoined the Federal government from taking any steps whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to implement the coal leasing program established in January 1976, pending completion of a supplement to the coal programmatic EIS prepared in 1975. The injunction prohibits calls for nominations of tracts for Federal coal leasing and issuance of coal leases, except when the proposed lease is required to maintain an existing mining operation at the present levels of production, is necessary to provide reserves to meet existing contracts, or is necessary to prevent by-passing Federal coal which could not be economically recovered at a later date. Even these criteria can only be satisfied for a maximum of three years in the future. The programmatic statement considers the aggregate effects of the broad Federal coal policy as compared to a regional or site specific statement which is designed to assess the environmental impact of individual projects.

During 1979, Interior will complete the regional EISs currently underway. These statements address mining plans on existing leases, associated actions such as railroad extensions or other rights-of-way, and where appropriate, preference right lease applications. In addition, the Department is preparing a programmatic EIS with completion targeted for April 1979.

Effort will also be directed to inventorying and documenting mineral occupancy trespasses. Given the priorities of completing the programmatic EIS, processing short term and preference right lease applications, and being ready to lease coal by mid-1980 if necessary, the trespass abatement program will continue at current levels. Coal trespass will be addressed to the extent possible within present capability both in FY 1979 and FY 1980.

The FY 1980 program will provide the capability to:

- Hold approximately 13 short term lease sales
- Continue preparation of 10 site-specific EARS and 2 site specific EISs
- Complete 3 production region EISs and begin work on an additional 4 EIS's
- Hold up to 10 Bureau motion competitive sales if the Secretary of Interior should chose to resume leasing following a review of the program
- Conduct reclamation studies, including detailed evaluation of up to 10 areas
- Process 24 lease readjustments, 3 lease modifications, and 15 lease assignments.
- Inventory and document occurrence of coal trespasses

Decrease for 1980

<u>Coal</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	17,021	16,960	-61
(FTP)	(264)	(264)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$61,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$61,000 in common program services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$61,000
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Geothermal Resources - The geothermal leasing program was initiated by BLM in January 1973. Through September 1978, 55 competitive sales have been held; competitive leases have been issued or are pending issuance on tracts covering approximately 426,000 acres. Noncompetitive lease applications totalling 6,712 have been filed; 1,201 leases covering 2.0 million acres have been issued. Of the remaining applications, 3,716 have been withdrawn, rejected, or refused and 1,795 are awaiting action by BLM, Forest Service or other Federal agencies. Revenues collected since 1973 amounted to \$23.2 million at the end of FY 1978. Revenues are estimated at \$17.0 million for FY 1979 and \$4.1 million for 1980. A competitive sale in the Geysers - Calistoga Known Geothermal Resource Area in California brought bonus receipts of over \$12.0 million and results in the unusually high estimate for FY 1979 receipts. There is no current production from Federal leases; however, other production activities are expected in FY 1979. Major activities of this program include issuance of competitive and noncompetitive leases. A great deal of emphasis is placed on environmental considerations, with

detailed environmental analyses being prepared before tracts are leased. Interest in obtaining noncompetitive geothermal leases is now relatively stable, with about 600 applications being received annually. As leasees move into the development phase, program emphasis will include development plan review, formulation of stipulations, and compliance work. When commercial quantities of steam are discovered on a lease, permit applications for steam lines, roads, and plant sites are anticipated. The FY 1980 program provides for processing 650 noncompetitive lease applications and holding 6 competitive geothermal lease sales.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Geothermal</u>	<u>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</u>		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	2,130	2,115	-15
(FTP)	(69)	(69)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$15,000 in the direct program which a concurrent increase of \$15,000 in common program services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$15,000
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Oil Shale - The oil shale program is a prototype program designed to stimulate private industry to produce commercial quantities of oil from shale; to insure that the environmental integrity of the area is maintained; to permit an equitable return for all parties; and to develop leasing management expertise for oil shale production. Lease sales were held in 1974; with tracts in Colorado and Utah being leased. The leases provide for bonus bids to be paid in five equal installments, the last two of which could be offset by development costs. Due to environmental, legal, and technical problems encountered in development planning, leasees of all four tracts requested suspension from development. The Department granted one year suspensions in 1976. The suspensions extended the period of payment of the last two bonus bid installments but required the lessees to maintain environmental monitoring efforts on the tracts. The suspensions in Colorado have expired and development activities are proceeding. The two tracts in Utah are under Court-ordered suspensions pending resolution of various issues, including State land selections and oil shale placer claims which have been filed on the lease areas. To date, approximately \$200 million in bonus payments have been collected from the two Colorado tracts against combined bonus bids of \$328.1 million; payments from the

Utah tracts amount to \$72.4 million but are being held in escrow until settlement of the pending issues. BLM's principal workload is in administration of the four prototype leases which includes monitoring predevelopment and development operations for adequate stipulation compliance. BLM will continue to monitor these activities to assure protection of surface resources. Effort is also being directed to processing mineral patent applications on oil shale lands in response to a Colorado District Court ruling and as a means for facilitating options for future leasing. Under the land and realty management program, a proposed exchange of oil shale lands is also being processed to facilitate private development of oil shale in Colorado with potential for up to ten additional applications for exchange. The FY 1980 program provides for continued monitoring of the four prototype leases.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Oil Shale</u>	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	516	514	-2
(FTP)	(14)	(14)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$2,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$2,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$2,000
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Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
 Subactivity: B. Energy Offshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Program Subtotal (\$)	34,316	34,420	42,622	+8,202
(FTP)	(228)	(228)	(228)	--
Common Program Services (\$)	5,043	5,043	5,396	+ 353
Total Requirements (\$)	39,359	39,463	48,018	+8,555

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1331-1343
 67 Stat. 462
 P.L. 83-212

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the Outer Continental Shelf and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347
 P.L. 91-190

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.

43 U.S.C. 1801
 92 Stat. 629
 P.L. 95-372

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 establishes a policy for the management of oil and gas in the Outer Continental Shelf and requires revision of bidding and lease administration, coordination and consultation with effected State and local governments, and development of environmental studies for lease sale areas.

Objectives

The BLM's offshore energy program is designed to facilitate the development and transportation of oil and gas resources located on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) while assuring maintenance of the environmental integrity of the affected areas and receipt of fair market value for the resources sold. Major objectives include making oil and gas resources available for timely development by holding competitive sales as scheduled; facilitating the transport of these resources through the OCS oil and gas transportation system program developed in cooperation with affected coastal states; and minimizing adverse impacts of oil and gas development by conducting environmental and socio-economic impact analyses, and by applying data obtained through baseline monitoring and special studies.

Base Program

As of September 30, 1978, there were 2,110 active tracts on approximately 10 million acres of the OCS. Oil production from producing leases currently amounts to about 10.1 percent of total domestic oil production; natural gas production amounts to about 18.8 percent. Since 1953, total Federal revenues from OCS resource development including bonuses, rents and royalties amount to over \$26.4 billion. Revenues in FY 1978 amounted to \$2.3 billion. Estimated revenues are \$3.5 billion for FY 1979 and \$2.6 billion for FY 1980. The BLM OCS leasing program has three major functions: leasing tracts; performing general management of the OCS, including administration of existing leases and processing assignments, rights-of-way permits, and coral permits; and conducting environmental and special studies.

The program currently relies on a mixture of inhouse capability and contracts to accomplish these objectives. Inhouse capability is required to perform tract selections, environmental analysis, conduct lease sales, design and evaluate contract studies, and utilize data obtained through studies in making leasing decisions and developing protective stipulations. Environmental and socio-economic studies are conducted under contracts with private firms, universities, or other Federal agencies.

Funds are also directed to operation of the redesigned Environmental Studies program. Approximately \$26.5 million is being utilized in FY 1979 to meet data needs of OCS managers in the Lower 48 States and Alaska, as determined through preparation of Regional Study Plans and prioritization of these studies to form a national studies plan.

The August 1977 revised OCS leasing schedule calls for five sales in 1979, four in 1980, and seven in 1981. The five lease sales in the FY 1979 program are located in the mid-Atlantic; southern California; and the Gulf of Mexico. The four sales in FY 1980 are located in the Gulf of Mexico (2), Gulf of Alaska, and both Federal and State regions of the Beaufort Sea. As required by the OCS Lands Act Amendments (P.L. 95-372), a new five year leasing program will be submitted to Congress and the President early in FY 1980.

In FY 1980, BLM and the Department will initiate the new Intergovernmental Planning Program (IPP) for leasing and transportation of OCS oil and gas. Through this program, BLM plans to respond to State needs by:

- establishing an approach to problem solving and planning
- providing a forum for affected interests to meet, discuss, and raise OCS leasing and transportation issues related to major decisions.
- creating regional and State level technical working groups to identify mutual information needs and draft studies to obtain this information
- cooperatively designing and producing mutually acceptable OCS oil and gas transportation plans; and
- providing input to Summary Reports.

The IPP will establish an intergovernmental planning group structure and a process by which such working groups will operate. The work groups will be established in each OCS leasing region. These working groups will be composed of representatives from the States within the region, representatives of the oil and gas industry, BLM, USGS, FWS, Coast Guard, EPA and NOAA as well as other public and private interest groups.

Due to the joint Federal and State government regulatory authorities over transportation of oil and gas, the success of this program will depend on an open exchange of information between all parties. Through this approach, BLM will develop a viable program which is responsive to all concerned entities.

Increase for 1980

<u>Energy Offshore</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	34,420	42,622	+8,202
(FTP)	(228)	(228)	--

The proposed FY 1980 increase of \$8,202,000 from the FY 1979 funding level, reflects an increase of 8,555,000 in the base program and a decrease of \$353,000 to support additional Common Program Services costs.

This increase will provide BLM with the needed capability for the development and completion of environmental studies to serve the information needs of OCS decision makers. During FY 1978, the BLM Environmental Studies program was redesigned to be more responsive to OCS decisionmakers' needs. Utilizing an evaluation by the National Academy of Science, concluded in 1977, a BLM Ad Hoc Committee redesigned the program to link information needs of the decisionmaker to the environmental studies that are to be conducted. The new approach has been accepted by the OCS Advisory Board and is responsive to environmental concerns as called for by NEPA, and the OCS Land Act Amendments (P.L. 95-372).

The increase will be utilized to fund the highest priority study needs. Potential studies were developed on a regional basis through preparation of Regional Study Plans. These studies were then prioritized on a basis which reflected scientific and legal justification, as well as regional issues and concerns. The studies to be included in the proposed increase, together with studies to be funded with existing capability, represent the highest priority information needs of the OCS decisionmakers.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this increase is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	+\$8,202,000
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Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
 Subactivity: C. Non-Energy Onshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	(1979)				
	Appropriation		FY 1980	FY 1980	Inc. (+)
	Enacted		Base	Estimate	or
	to Date				Dec. (-)
Mineral Leasing	(\$)	1,802	1,822	1,818	- 4
	(FTP)	(30)	(30)	(30)	--
Mineral Materials	(\$)	1,583	1,654	1,638	-16
Sales	(FTP)	(76)	(76)	(76)	--
Mining Law	(\$)	3,803	3,896	3,876	-20
Administration	(FTP)	(100)	(100)	(100)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	7,188	7,372	7,332	-40
	(FTP)	(206)	(206)	(206)	--
Common Program					
Services	(\$)	1,964	1,964	2,004	+40
Total Requirements	(\$)	9,152	9,336	9,336	--

Authorization

30 U.S.C. 22 17 Stat 91	The <u>Mining Law of 1872</u> , as amended, provides for classification and patenting of locatable minerals.
30 U.S.C. 181 <u>et. seq.</u> 41 Stat 437 P.L. 66-146	The <u>Mineral Leasing Act of 1920</u> , as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
30 U.S.C. 601, 602 61 Stat. 681 P.L. 80-291	The <u>Material Sales Act of 1947</u> , as amended, provides for disposal common variety materials for commercial or industrial uses, and free use for governmental entities.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331- 4335, 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.

43 U.S.C. 1711
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's onshore nonenergy minerals management program are to provide for the orderly and timely development of nonenergy mineral resources to meet National needs with adequate consideration given to other land and resource values; to minimize adverse environmental impacts from minerals development; and to assure a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Base Program

The public onshore mineral estate is comprised of approximately 840 million acres which includes Federal lands, acquired lands, and lands that have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States. In FY 1978, receipts from nonenergy mineral leases amounted to \$34.4 million and are estimated at \$42 million in FY 1979 and at \$45 million in FY 1980. The nonenergy minerals management program is made up of three primary components: mineral leasing, mineral materials sales, and mining law administration.

Mineral Leasing - The mineral leasing efforts deal with minerals such as potassium, sodium, phosphate, and potash which are leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

The BLM's mineral leasing efforts revolve primarily around phosphate, potash, aluminum ores and sodium. There are 407 leases for these minerals covering 463,000 acres of public land. Growing demand for mineral commodities has led many to predict a "minerals crisis" similar to the energy crisis. Given the volume of mineral production from Federal lands, management of Federal nonenergy minerals significantly effects the overall minerals situation. For example, Federal lands in New Mexico currently provide over 80% of the total National production of potash; a similar percent of alunite (potassium aluminum sulfate) production comes from Federal lands in Utah. Additionally, approximately 33% of sodium, 9% of phosphate, and 85% of potash production occurs on public lands.

The base program will provide for processing 20 lease applications, reviewing 15 development plans, and performing 1,500 compliance checks.

Decrease for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Mineral Leasing</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	1,822	1,818	-4
(FTP)	(30)	(30)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$4,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$4,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$4,000
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Mineral Material Sales - The Materials Act of 1947, as amended, authorizes disposal of mineral materials such as sand, gravel, clay, building stone, and petrified wood from public lands. Mineral materials may be sold by the BLM upon request of an individual, company, or by Bureau initiative, to a qualified purchaser. Mineral materials needed by qualified governmental agencies for public projects may be supplied under free use permits insofar as it is compatible with land use plans and other resource values. Non-profit organizations may also obtain mineral materials within established dollar limits through free use permits. Since 1974, the number of material sales in the Lower 48 States has gone down slightly; however, the value of the materials has more than doubled. The number of free use permits issued has more than doubled since FY 1974, and the value has increased 400%, (i.e., from 308 permits valued at \$3.8 million in 1974 to 852 permits valued at \$18.9 million in 1977). During this period, both sales and free use permits increased dramatically in Alaska in response to the needs of the Trans Alaska oil pipeline. This demand could continue if the proposed natural gas pipeline from Alaska to the continental U.S. is constructed.

The base program will provide for processing 2,000 mineral materials use authorizations.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Mineral Material Sales</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	1,654	1,638	-16
(FTP)	(76)	(76)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a decrease of \$16,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$16,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$16,000
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Mining Law Administration - This program provides for surface protection in conjunction with mining claims exploration and development for minerals such as silver, copper, gold, mercury and other base metals which are locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872; for processing mineral patent applications with associated field investigations; and for producing reports which result in mineral character determinations and mining claim validity determinations. These functions are prerequisite to the issuance of mineral patents as well as support for contests and appeal actions against invalid mining claims. The processing of patent applications involves three principal actions: adjudication, mineral investigation and patent issuance or contest proceedings. These actions require a total effort of about 4 work-months per application.

The rate of mineral patent application filings has increased and a patent application backlog exists. Additional funds provided in FY 1979 will enable the Bureau to substantially reduce this backlog by the end of FY 1981. This program also provides for mineral examinations in support of other resource management programs and for realty actions such as land exchange or sale. The base program will provide for processing 240 mineral patent applications as well as providing mineral support to other BLM programs.

In addition, this program provides for the administration of regulations related to surface management of mining activities on lands as authorized under the General Mining Laws. Regulations on Exploration and Interim Wilderness Protection have been published as proposed rulemaking and are expected to be finalized in April 1979. An environmental impact statement is currently being prepared on similar regulations that will be applicable on all public lands. These regulations should be published as final in the fall and be effective early in FY 1980. The base program includes the capability to process approximately 1,050 plans of operation as required by the regulations.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Mining Law Administration</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	3,896	3,876	-20
(FTP)	(100)	(100)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$20,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$20,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$20,000
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Activity: 2. Lands and Realty Management
 Subactivity: A. Lands and Realty Operations

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Related Realty	(\$)	\$ 8,675	\$ 8,827	\$ 8,197	\$- 630
	(FTP)	(173)	(173)	(173)	--
Nonenergy Related Realty	(\$)	15,627	16,250	14,650	-1,600
	(FTP)	(628)	(628)	(628)	--
Withdrawal Processing and Review	(\$)	1,539	1,628	2,528	+ 900
	(FTP)	(54)	(54)	(54)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	\$25,841	\$26,705	\$25,375	\$-1,330
	(FTP)	(855)	(855)	(855)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,940	\$+ 100
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$33,681	\$34,545	\$33,315	\$-1,230

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1713
 P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) authorizes:

- the sale of a tract of public land where, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that the sale of such tract meets certain disposal criteria.

43 U.S.C. 1714

- the review, within fifteen years, of certain withdrawals existing as of October 21, 1976; to determine whether, and for how long, the continuation of the existing withdrawal would be consistent with the statutory objectives for which the lands were dedicated.

43 U.S.C. 1716

- disposal of public lands or interest therein by exchange where it is determined that the public interest will be well-served by making that exchange.

- 43 U.S.C. 1721 ° the conveyance of omitted public lands to a qualified occupant under certain conditions; namely, where it is determined that such conveyance is in the public interest and will serve objectives which out weigh all public objectives and values which would have been served by retaining such lands in Federal ownership.

- 43 U.S.C. 1722 ° the processing, by October 21, 1981, of all applications filed under the Act of September 26, 1968 (unintentional trespass); and sale of those lands as determined to be appropriate for sale.

- 43 U.S.C. 1732 ° the management of use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits.

- 43 U.S.C. 1744 ° the filing of mining claim locations with a description, sufficient to locate the claimed lands on the ground.

- 43 U.S.C. 1761-1771 ° the Secretary (or his designee) to determine whether public lands are suitable for right-of way purposes (other than those for oil and gas pipelines) and to specific the boundaries of each right-of-way.

- 43 U.S.C. 1711 ° the preparation and maintenance of inventories of all public lands.

- 30 U.S.C. 185
P.L. 66-146 Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, authorizes the Secretary (or his designee) to determine whether public lands are suitable for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.

- 43 U.S.C. 315
48 Stat. 1269
P.L. 73-482 Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act authorizes the classification of lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Orders 6910 and 6964 1/, or within a grazing district established under that Act, and the opening of such lands to entry, selection, or location for disposal in accordance with such classification. Disposal, settlement, or occupation of such lands are not permitted prior to classification and opening.

- 1/ Executive Order 6910 (November 26, 1934) and Executive Order 6964 (February 5, 1935) withdrew all public lands, with certain exceptions including Alaska, from settlement, location, sale or entry under the nonmineral public land laws.

- 43 U.S.C. 1616 Section 17(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorizes the Secretary (or his designee) to classify or reclassify lands in Alaska and to withdraw 2/ or open such lands to appropriation in accord with such classification.
- 43 U.S.C. 869 The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, authorizes the classification of public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes. Lands withdrawn in aid of the function of a Department or agency of the Federal Government or a State or local government agency may be leased or sold with the consent of the head of that agency.
- 43 U.S.C. 687b The Carey Act of August 30, 1949, as amended, authorizes disposal at public auction of public lands and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska that are classified as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes, including construction of housing.
- 16 U.S.C. 1277 Section 6(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the exchange of Federally-owned properties which are classified as suitable for exchange or other disposal for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- Section 4 of the Act of August 18, 1894 authorizes the Secretary, with the approval of the President, to contract with States, and agree to patent to those States, desert lands which the State causes to be reclaimed, cultivated, and settled.
- 43 U.S.C. 4321, The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
4331-4335, and requires preparation of environmental impact
4341-4347 statements for Federal projects that will have
P.L. 91-190 a significant effect on the environment.

2/ By various Public Land Orders, public lands in Alaska have been withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including State selections (some exceptions); from location and entry under the mining laws, except locations for metalliferous minerals (30 U.S.C. 2); and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sections 181-287 (1970)). By these various Orders, all public lands in Alaska are subject to classification and reclassification.

16 U.S.C. 4601 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The <u>King Range Act of 1970</u> provides for the acquisition and exchange of lands for the King Range National Conservation Area.
43 U.S.C. 1181 50 Stat. 874 P.L. 75-405	The <u>Conservation of Timber Act of 1937</u> provides for classification of lands more suitable for purposes other than forestry.
30 U.S.C. 621 P.L. 86-507	The <u>Mining Claim Rights Restoration Act of 1955</u> provides for withdrawal of lands for power development.
43 U.S.C. 932 14 Stat. 253	The <u>Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966</u> provides for the granting of rights-of-way on public lands for highways.

Objectives

The objectives of the lands and realty management program include: maintaining and improving public land records and providing land status information to the public; and where consistent with land use plans or specific legislation, making public lands available to other governmental agencies or the private sector through lease, permit, sale, exchange, or direct conveyance such as that required under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and various statehood acts.

Base Program

Energy Related Realty: Energy related casework includes all actions necessary to process applications for rights-of-way and associated land use authorizations for minor oil and gas pipelines, small power transmission lines, and other facilities needed for development and distribution of energy resources. Energy related land exchanges and other miscellaneous cases are also processed.

An estimated 1,780 energy related cases will be processed with this account in FY 1980. Processing these actions includes: preliminary investigations which consider alternate site analysis; adjudication; preparation of environmental analysis reports; appraisal; development of special permit stipulations and permit issuance; construction supervision; and compliance monitoring. Applications and projects processed in this program are non-cost recoverable because their small size does not warrant the establishment of detailed cost records.

Only a non-returnable fee (similar to a filing fee) is required. Other non-cost recoverable efforts performed in this program include: BLM input to other Federal agencies' energy related land use environmental statements for which there is no cost reimbursement; and processing right-of-way applications for municipalities or local governments when they are to operate a project as a true public entity.

In addition to the estimated 1,780 cases to be accommodated in this account, BLM will process approximately 70 major energy related rights-of-way. These project costs are to be reimbursed by the applicant or permittee under Sections 304 and 504 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and Sections 101 and 203 of the 1973 Amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and are funded by deposits made into the "Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures" appropriation. Additionally, 100 applications will be processed under Title I of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. With the exception of management overhead costs, which under Section 304 of FLPMA are not subject to cost recovery, projects in this cost recoverable category are fully funded by the applicant. Associated management overhead costs are absorbed in the regularly appropriated Land and Realty Management program.

Decrease for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Energy Related Realty</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\\$)	8,827	8,197	-630
(FTP)	(173)	(173)	--

This reduction in the base program will reduce BLM's capability for processing small, minor energy related rights-of-way applications. The reduction in the case backlog will progress at a slower rate than in 1979, with 100 less cases being processed.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$630,000 decrease is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$500,000
Total Compensation			500,000
Personnel Benefits			30,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			20,000
Printing and Reproduction			32,000
Other Services			48,000
Total			-\$630,000

Non-Energy Related Realty: This program provides for the preservation, improvement and maintenance of public land records, responding to public inquiries and related casework.

The BLM maintains the basic patent records and related documents for the 26 public land states. This involves approximately 9 million public land record documents including land status records, patents, survey plats, and field survey notes. An estimated 75,000 public inquiries concerning land laws and status are handled annually. In response to new Federal Land Policy and Management Act requirements, an estimated 795,000 mining claims

will be recorded in FY 1980. Furthermore, some 2,000,000 claims are expected to be filed with the Bureau through FY 1979. Notice of annual assessments or intent to hold claims will be submitted on these fillings and must be duly recorded in FY 1980.

Non-energy related realty activities include costs of processing all realty cases except withdrawals, and energy related cases. The functions undertaken for these nonenergy cases are similar to those for energy related cases. The FY 1980 base program will provide for the following accomplishments:

- ° processing 9,900 cases including non-energy rights-of-way land tenure adjustments including exchanges, sales and grants; cooperative use agreements; and compliance checks.
- ° complete processing of 68 unintentional trespass cases; 423 unintentional trespass cases must be completed by October 1981, in accordance with the mandates of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
- ° processing 6,600,000 acres of village, regional or miscellaneous land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
- ° processing 724 other types of land cases in Alaska.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Non-Energy Related Realty</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	16,250	14,650	-1,600
(FTP)	(628)	(628)	--

This reduction in the base program will reduce BLM's capability for processing non-energy casework. The reduction in case backlog will progress at a slower rate than in 1979, with 1,900 less cases being processed. priority will go to the the Secretary's accelerated processing of native and state selections in Alaska and there will be no impact on casework in this state as a result of the program reduction.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$1,600,000 decrease is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$1,000,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	400,000
			<u>\$1,400,000</u>

Personnel Benefits	60,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons	100,000
Printing and Reproduction	26,000
Other Services	14,000
Total	<u>-\$1,600,000</u>

Withdrawal Review and Processing: Section 204 of FLPMA requires BLM to complete processing within 15 years (by October 1991) all land withdrawal applications pending as of October 21, 1976, and to review within 15 years, all land withdrawals existing as of October 21, 1976. As of October 21, 1976, there were approximately 4,000 withdrawals existing and 680 withdrawal and revocation applications pending. A withdrawal review resulting in a change of status can make lands available for other purposes such as mineral leasing or recreational purposes. Other lands may be opened for development while some may serve the special needs of state or local governments for parks or sanitary landfills. Due to the time frame set by FLPMA, an inventory to determine the number of existing withdrawals and the magnitude of the future workload is being conducted and will be completed in FY 1979. The base program for 1980 can only provide the capability to process 193 new or pending withdrawal and revocation applications and the review of 107 existing withdrawals.

Increase for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Withdrawal Review and Processing</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	1,628	2,528	+ 900
(FTP)	(54)	(54)	--

The proposed \$900,000 FY 1980 increase from the FY 1979 funding level reflects an increase of \$1,000,000 in the base program and a decrease of \$100,000 in Common Program Services. The increase will provide the capability in FY 1980 to process a total of 336 pending and new withdrawal and revocation applications, and to review 116 existing withdrawals. This constitutes an increase over the base effort of processing an additional 143 applications and reviewing an additional 9 existing withdrawals.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed \$900,000 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$600,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	96,000
Other Personnel Compensation			<u>125,000</u>
Total Compensation			821,000
Personnel Benefits			60,000
Printing and Reproduction			<u>19,000</u>
Total			+\$900,000

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Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
 Subactivity: A. Forest Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Forest Management and Development (Public Domain)	(\$)	\$ 5,587	\$ 5,779	\$ 5,727	\$- 52
	(FTP)	(166)	(166)	(166)	--
Forest Management (Western Oregon)	(\$)	977	977	977	--
	(FTP)	(22)	(22)	(22)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	\$ 6,564	\$ 6,756	\$ 6,704	\$- 52
	(FTP)	(188)	(188)	(188)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,561	\$+ 52
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$ 9,073	\$ 9,265	\$ 9,265	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1732 90 Stat. 2762 P.L. 94-579	Section 302 of the <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> provides for management, protection, and marketing of resources on a sustained yield basis.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	Section 201(a) of the <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> provides for the preparation and maintenance on a continuing basis, of an inventory of public land resources and other values.
43 U.S.C. 1181 50 Stat. 874 P.L. 74-405	The <u>Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937</u> provides for management of timber on the revested Oregon and California Grant Lands.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat 857 P.L. 67-315	The <u>Timber Protection Act of 1922</u> provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341- 4347 P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact state-ments for Federal projects having significant effect on the environment.
30 U.S.C. 601, 602 61 Stat. 681 P.L. 80-291	The <u>Material Sales Act of 1947</u> , as amended, provides for the disposal of materials, including timber on public lands.

Objectives

BLM's forest management efforts on the public lands provide for development, management and protection of 2.1 million acres of commercial forest land and 22 million acres of woodland in the western states, outside of western Oregon. Major objectives of the program are to:

- implement sustained yield management on all commercial forest land determined to be available for timber production.
- increase the current annual harvest level to 107 million board feet by FY 1981 and support this level by improving forest sites and stands, and provide for prompt reforestation of all cut-over or other non-stocked forest sites.
- protect, maintain and enhance woodland areas which are valuable for production of forest products as well as water, wildlife habitat, forage, and recreation uses.
- provide special environmental protection on commercial forest land by meeting established schedules for preparing environmental impact analyses and statements.
- maintain an up-to-date inventory on 2.1 million acres of commercial forest lands and, as rapidly as new data become available, develop and maintain current comprehensive long-term plans for the management of timber and related resources.

Base Program

The Forest Management program consists of two components: (1) forest management and development on the public domain outside of western Oregon; and (2) forest management in western Oregon. This subactivity provides all the capability for forest management and development outside western Oregon. Capability for the management of forest lands in western Oregon, is heavily augmented by the Oregon and California Grant Land Fund appropriation.

Receipts for all forest products from public lands administered by the forest management program were \$10.2 million in FY 1978; they are estimated to be \$11.8 million in FY 1979 and \$12.7 million in FY 1980.

Forest Management and Development (Public Domain): In FY 1976, the BLM completed a reinventory of commercial forest on public lands. The inventory shows there are 2.1 million acres of commercial forest land with standing timber of over 11 billion board feet, and an annual producing capacity of 178 million board feet in the 11 western states, excluding Alaska and western Oregon. Based on an analysis of multiple use values, some of these commercial forest lands will be excluded from intensive forest production. These exclusions will reduce the area of commercial forest land available

for full timber production from 2.1 million acres to 1.5 million acres, and the potential yield from 178 million board feet to 107 million board feet annually. The reductions are expected to be a positive benefit to other overriding values such as water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreation; and will help protect steep slopes and other fragile sites which could be subjected to permanent damage if timber harvests were to occur on a full scale basis.

An estimated 22 million acres of woodland are also managed by this program to provide protection from insects, disease, and trespass in order to maintain site productivity and to provide a variety of forest products for public benefits. An estimated 30,000 permits are made annually on these lands for forest products for timber and other commodities such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, and other vegetative products.

The FY 1980 program is a continuation of FY 1979 efforts. Within the current level of funding, timber sale offerings will increase from 88 million board feet (MMBF) in FY 1979 to 93 MMBF in FY 1980; by FY 1981 the estimated sustained yield sale level of 107 MMBF will be reached. Note that this sustained yield level is less than the previous estimates of 130 million board feet. This decrease is due to revised estimates of forest land capability for timber production and other uses, and environmental protection standards developed as a result of a court approved agreement with the National Resources Defense Council. Other significant workload units in FY 1980 include:

- 5,800 acres of reforestation, precommercial thinning, and site improvement.
- completing preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Ukiah, California sustained yield unit.
- meeting demand for forest and woodland products by issuing 8,600 sale contracts.
- completing preparation of a major environmental analysis report for the northern California sustained yield unit.

Decrease for 1980

(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
<u>Forest Management and Development</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	5,779	5,727	- 52
(FTP)	(166)	(166)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 budget reflects a reduction of \$52,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$52,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$52,000
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Forest Management (western Oregon): This component provides the minimum funds necessary to implement forest management practices on the intermingled BLM administered public lands in western Oregon which are not revested O&C lands (i.e., public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands). These funds are combined with the O&C Grant Lands Funds to provide the total forest management capability for all BLM lands in western Oregon. No funding change is proposed in this account for FY 1980.

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Activity: 3 Renewable Resources Management
 Subactivity: B. Range Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Grazing Management	(\$)	24,221	25,043	24,682	-361
	(FTP)	(629)	(629)	(629)	--
Wild Horse & Burro Management	(\$)	2,733	2,807	2,788	- 19
	(FTP)	(51)	(51)	(51)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	26,954	27,850	24,682	-380
	(FTP)	(680)	(680)	(680)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	8,805	8,805	8,985	+180
Total Requirements	(\$)	35,759	36,655	36,455	-200

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1732, 1751-1753 90 Stat. 277 P.L. 94-579	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> authorizes range management, rehabilitation, protection, improvement, planning and administration on the basis of sustained yield.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	Section 201(a) of the <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> provides for the preparation and maintenance, of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	The <u>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934</u> , as amended, provides for active management of public rangelands including regulation of livestock grazing, improvement of the productive capacity of the public range and stabilization of the livestock industry.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of an environmental impact statement for any Federal project which has a significant effect on the environment.

7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A
50 Stat. 522
P.L. 75-210

The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands.

16 U.S.C. 1331-1340
P.L. 92-195

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 provides for management and protection of wild horses and burros.

43 U.S.C. 1901
92 Stat. 1803
P.L. 95-514

The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 provides for the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on horse and burro population dynamics and other range management practices.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's range management program are to:

- provide forage for domestic livestock, in harmony with other public land uses; to stabilize the livestock industry; and to improve and maintain rangeland vegetative conditions to meet use demands on a sustained yield basis.
- manage wild horses and burros at a population level that will maintain them as a natural part of the western rangelands in harmony with other forage uses of the public lands.

Base Program

The BLM administers approximately 174 million acres of public lands in the 13 western states, which provide a portion or all of the forage needs of an estimated 3.3 million cattle, 4 million sheep, 15 thousand domestic horses, and 63 thousand wild horses and burros. The BLM range management program consists of two primary components: grazing management, which is estimated to generate receipts of \$20.8 million in FY 1979 and \$26.0 million in FY 1980; and wild horse and burro management.

Grazing Management - Approximately 135 million acres of Federal ranges are considered to be in less than satisfactory condition, that is, classified in fair, poor, or bad condition. Only 3.2 million acres are classified in excellent condition. Current trends in range condition indicate that only 19% of the Federal ranges are improving; 65% are in a static condition and 16% are declining. Proper grazing management has proven to be one of the most effective methods for protecting and improving range conditions.

This is accomplished by implementing allotment management plans (AMPs) which provide for proper use of forage plants by specifying season of use, intensity of use, and periodic rest. These plans are developed in cooperation with the rancher, and other involved parties, to meet the cooperative rancher's needs and objectives, as well as specific public goals. The plans also outline improvement facilities required, development operations, and cooperative maintenance responsibility.

Early in 1975, a U.S. District Court ruled in Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) vs. Morton, that BLM's grazing programmatic environmental statement (ES) was inadequate. Under terms of the court-ordered agreement, BLM was committed to complete 212 site-specific ESs on 150 million acres of public land by 1989. The agreement further restricted BLM from implementing new allotment management plans on a specific area until an ES is completed. As a result, no new allotment management plans have been implemented since 1975. In April 1978, an amended court order revised the ES schedule to include completion of 145 ESs covering 174 million acres. Those statements must be completed by the end of FY 1988.

The revised ES schedule, is based on increased inventory capability within the range program as well as increases included in the Soil, Water and Air and the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivities. Without the increased capability in these activities, the statements scheduled for completion in the early 1980's would not be completed. This would also result in further delay in implementing critically needed range improvement practices.

The 145 ES areas include approximately 8,700 grazing allotments for which management plans could be implemented. From the start of the program in 1964 to the end of FY 1978, 1,158 plans covering an estimated 25 million acres have been implemented. Range condition trends on these areas have shown a clear improvement, compared with areas where this intensive grazing management has not yet been implemented.

In FY 1979, 200 additional AMPs will be developed. Further, another 98 plans will be implemented, covering an additional 1.7 million areas. The total number of AMPs implemented at the end of FY 1979 will then be 1,256 covering 26.7 million acres. 9 grazing ESs are now completed, and an additional 13 are in final preparation stages. A total of 22 ESs covering 20.4 million acres will be completed by the end of FY 1979.

The 1980 program for grazing management provides for the following efforts:

- ° completion of 16 ESs covering 29.0 million acres, and starting of 17 ESs covering 23.7 million acres which will be completed in FY 1981.

- implementation of intensive grazing management systems (allotment management plans) at approximately the same level as FY 1979 (98 AMPs covering 1.7 million acres).
- preparation of an estimated 900 environmental analyses on range improvement projects such as reservoirs, springs, storage tanks, fences, seeding and planting, and other practices necessary for implementation of specific AMPs. Specific improvements to be made will be funded by both this appropriation and the Range Improvement Fund which is estimated at \$10.9 million in FY 1980.
- administration of an estimated 24,000 grazing authorizations; making an estimated 1,700 adjustments in range use; and processing an estimated 100 grazing appeals.
- use supervision which includes compliance checks on all grazing authorizations; processing an estimated 600 trespass cases; and several site-specific resource studies to be used in evaluation of range trends in existing AMPs.
- annual maintenance on an estimated 900 miles of fence, 120 cattle guards and passes, 2,300 water developments, and accomplishing 5,000 acres of land treatment. In FY 1980, most maintenance of livestock facilities will be accomplished by utilizing Range Improvement Funds.
- vegetation inventories where required on approximately 29.0 million acres of public rangelands in support of multiple use planning and resulting grazing environmental impact statements scheduled for completion in the early 1980's.

Program Decrease

(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
<u>Grazing Management</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	25,043	24,682	-361
(FTP)	(629)	(629)	--

The proposed decrease of \$361,000 from the FY 1979 funding level, reflects a decrease of \$200,000 from the base program, and a decrease of \$161,000 in Common Program Services.

The decrease of \$200,000 reflects a delay in implementation of some followup studies and research done after implementation of decisions made in Grazing Environmental Statements. These studies monitor the success of rangeland improvements, determine rangeland condition trends, and verify that decisions made through the ES process are improving rangeland conditions.

An additional decrease from the base program of \$161,000 for Common Program Services is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$361,000
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Wild Horse and Burro Management - With passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971, BLM has been given the responsibility of protecting and managing these animals on public lands. Since protection was initiated, populations of wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) have increased to the point where they are frequently depleting the range to the detriment of themselves, livestock, wildlife, and soil and water stabilization conditions.

Intensive management practices for these animals are required to reduce their impact on declining range conditions. Managing wild horses and burros as a natural part of the public lands will require reduction of the present numbers to a level determined through land use plans. Studies have been initiated to determine the impacts of WH&Bs on the environment, and to determine the feasibility of utilizing sterilization or redistribution of populations through herd management plans.

The handling of excess animals has become a major difficulty in meeting objectives. When excess animals have been gathered from the ranges, they are kept in corrals and require feed and care for as long as five months before adoption. The Adopt-a-Horse program has been BLM's vehicle for handling excess animals. WH&Bs are transferred to individuals under cooperative agreements. Prior to passage of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978, adopted WH&Bs remained property of the United States and could not be sold. The Rangeland Improvement Act amended this, so that after one year custody is transferred from the United States to the adopter. With thousands of animals transferred to individuals under cooperative agreements, enforcement of the law to assure that the animals are not used for commercial gain has been a major task. Even with the one year limit, this responsibility will continue to be a necessary part of the overall program.

Screening of adopters to assure that the animals are turned over to a responsible individual, has been improved through the use of 9 major holding and 2 distribution centers which have been established in Oregon. Additional centers have been proposed in Massachusetts, Arkansas, Texas, and California where a large number of potential adopters reside. Costs of transporting animals and operation of the centers are offset by recovering costs from recipients under the Service, Charges, and Forfeiture appropriation.

The FY 1980 base program will provide for:

- removing and placement of 6,500 excess wild horses and burros from the public land.
- management of 9 major holding centers, and 2 distribution centers.
- compliance checks on an estimated 12,000 cooperative agreements for adopted animals which will be in effect by 1980.
- annual inventory of wild horses and burros, and trend condition studies of the range they utilize.
- further development and implementation of herd management plans for wild horses and burros.

Program Decrease

<u>Wild Horse and Burro</u>		(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Management</u>		<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)		2,807	2,788	-19
(FTP)		(51)	(51)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$19,000 in the base program with a concurrent increase of \$19,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$19,000
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Activity: 3 Renewable Resources Management
 Subactivity: C. Recreation Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Natural & Cultural	(\$)	2,547	2,626	1,886	-740
Resource Mgmt.	(FTP)	(57)	(57)	(57)	--
Wilderness Mgmt.	(\$)	8,164	8,341	8,191	-150
	(FTP)	(39)	(89)	(89)	--
Recreation Resource	(\$)	6,983	7,142	4,532	-2,610
Mgmt.	(FTP)	(142)	(142)	(142)	--
Program Subtotal	(\$)	17,694	18,109	14,609	-3,500
	(FTP)	(288)	(288)	(288)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	3,356	3,356	3,356	--
Total Requirements	(\$)	21,050	21,465	17,965	-3,500

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1782
 90 Stat. 2743
 P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:

- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archaeological values and provide for outdoor recreation, human occupancy and use.
- provides for interim management of the California Desert Conservation Area.
- directs that a review of potential wilderness areas be completed within 15 years of enactment of the Act and that existing primitive and natural areas be reported on by July 1, 1980.

43 U.S.C. 1711
 P.L. 94-579

Section 201(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis.

43 U.S.C. 1181 50 Stat. 874 P.L. 75-405	The <u>Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937</u> provides for recreation management on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands.
16 U.S.C. 432 34 Stat. 225 P.L. 59-209	The <u>Antiquities Act of 1906</u> provides for issuance of permits for the examination of ruins.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 1271 P.L. 90-542	The <u>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968</u>, as amended, provides for the acquisition and development of recreation facilities for certain rivers under the jurisdiction of BLM.
16 U.S.C. 1241-1249 P.L. 90-543	The <u>National Trails Systems Act of 1968</u> as amended provides for establishment of a national trails systems.
16 U.S.C. 4601 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The <u>King Range Act of 1970</u> provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes.
16 U.S.C. 1131 <u>et. seq.</u> 78 Stat. 890 P.L. 88-577	The <u>Wilderness Act of 1964</u> provides for designation and preservation of wilderness areas.

Objectives

The BLM's Recreation Management program provides for the management and protection of recreation resources and visitors on public lands; and for the management and protection of cultural, natural history, visual, and wilderness resources located on public lands. The broad objectives for managing the recreation program include:

- ° protecting the public land resources in response to heavy recreational uses such as off-road vehicles, river rafting, hiking, and camping.
- ° providing adequate visitor contact and public information, and administering a permit system to inform, control, and protect visitors.
- ° providing basic recreation resource inventory and review data necessary to meet land use planning requirements and for other special studies, such as river and trail studies, ORV designations and cultural and historical resources.

- conducting a wilderness inventory, study and management program to identify and protect potential areas for preservation as wilderness.

Base Program

There are 270 million acres of public lands open to various forms of recreation use. During the period from 1964 to the present, annual visitor use days have increased from 12 million to 75 million. Increased leisure time, awareness of public land values, and increased mobility are direct factors in this increase. BLM's recreation management program is comprised of three major components:

Natural and Cultural Resource Management; Wilderness Management; and Recreation Resource Management.

Natural and Cultural Resource Management - Efforts in this component are directed towards protecting and managing natural history and cultural resources of the public lands. Natural history resource efforts include inventorying, protecting and managing rare or representative areas of natural phenomena, cave resources, and research natural areas.

Cultural resource efforts include inventorying, analyzing, stabilizing, protecting, and managing archaeological and historic resources. At present, the Bureau manages 500 cultural and historical properties, 70 of which are on the National Register of Historic Places.

The FY 1980 base program will provide for: protection and stabilization of 70 significant cultural and historical properties; inventory and evaluation of 4 million acres of public lands for potential cultural and historical sites; preparation of studies and plans for sites and areas of high cultural and historical values; and issuance of permits for scientific investigation of these features on public lands.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Natural & Cultural Resources Management</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	2,626	1,886	-740
(FTP)	(57)	(57)	--

The proposed reduction from the FY 1979 funding level constitutes a \$740,000 decrease in the base program, and is proposed as part of the effort to generally reduce Federal outlays. Lower priority projects will be deferred to future years. It is estimated that this decrease will defer protection and stabilization work at 16 cultural and historical sites, and 3.2 million acres of inventory and evaluation of public lands for potential cultural and historical sites.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$156,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	<u>153,000</u>
Total Compensation			309,000
Personnel Benefits			20,000
Other Services			<u>411,000</u>
Total			-\$740,000

Wilderness Management - The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires that all roadless islands, and public land areas of 5,000 acres or more having wilderness characteristics be studied and managed to protect wilderness values pending final Congressional determination of suitability for wilderness designation. The major features of the BLM wilderness management program on public lands include efforts to:

- conduct a review of 55 existing and formally-identified natural and primitive areas and prepare reports on their suitability for wilderness preservation for submission to Congress by July 1, 1980. The total study area involved with these "instant Study areas" is an estimated 2.6 million acres.
- complete an accelerated inventory of the public lands to estimate the roadless areas and number of tracts containing 5,000 acres or more with wilderness characteristics, and within 15 years, review and report on these identified areas.
- provide for mineral surveys by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines on all areas which will be reported as suitable and recommended for wilderness preservation.
- manage study areas during their review to protect their wilderness character and suitability until a decision is made on whether to recommend them for wilderness preservation.

It is the Bureau's objective to complete the initial identification of wilderness study areas in the 11 contiguous western states by the end of FY 1980. Additionally, the review of 55 instant wilderness study areas is underway and an evaluation of all 55 areas will be submitted to the President by July 1, 1980 as required in the Act. The interim management policy for all potential wilderness areas has been published in draft form and all potential and identified study areas will be managed according to these criteria.

Decrease for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Wilderness Management</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	8,341	8,191	-150
(FTP)	(89)	(89)	--

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$150,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$150,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$150,000
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Recreation Resource Management - This component provides for: managing off-road vehicle (ORV) events and designation of ORV special management areas; planning, designating and managing rivers and trails for recreation use; protecting visual resources; and inventorying, analyzing, and managing recreation resources for the use and enjoyment of the general public.

The BLM is presently providing protection and management for recreation resources on public lands which include:

- 30 special recreation areas containing 3.1 million acres,
- the California Desert Conservation Area encompassing 12 million acres,
- 50 recreation and whitewater rivers including 3 National Wild and Scenic Rivers,
- 8 trails of national significance, including 4 National Scenic and Historic trails,
- 250 developed recreation sites and 250 primitive campgrounds.

The FY 1980 base program will provide for: 18 river and trail studies, issuing 1,350 permits for competitive off-road vehicle events, commercial river rafting, and other organized or competitive recreational uses of the public lands; continuing interim management of the California Desert Area until the management plan is completed in September 1980; providing for designation of 11.5 million acres for off-road vehicle use; providing visitor management and assistance for 5 million recreation users on the public lands at all identified areas and developed sites; and continuing the inventory and development of activity plans necessary for management of areas formally identified through the planning system.

Decrease for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Recreation Resource Mgmt.</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	7,142	4,532	-2,610
(FTP)	(142)	(142)	--

The proposed FY 1980 reduction of \$2,610,000 from the FY 1979 funding level, reflects an initial reduction of \$2,760,000 in the base program with an offsetting concurrent increase of \$150,000 in Common Program Services. The reduction in the base program, which is part of the general effort to reduce Federal outlays, results in the following program changes:

<u>Workload Measures</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Recreation Use Permits	1,000	1,350	1,000	-350
ORV Designations	1,500,000A	11,500,000A	6,000,000A	-5,500,000A
River and Trail Studies	8	18	13	-5
Visitor Days Supervised	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	-500,000

Although the reduction in ORV designations is substantial, we still plan to meet our self imposed deadline of managing 60% of ORV use by December 1981.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$ 600,000
Total Compensation			600,000
Personnel Benefits			30,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			160,000
Other Services			1,820,000
Total			-\$2,610,000

Activity: 3 Renewable Resources Management
 Subactivity: D. Soil, Water and Air Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Soil, Water and	(\$)	16,278	14,817	14,057	-760
Air Management	(FTP)	(218)	(218)	(218)	--
Employee	(\$)	845	937	937	--
Compensation Fund	(FTP)	--	--	--	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	2,950	2,950	3,010	+ 60
Total Requirements	(\$)	20,073	18,704	18,004	-700

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701
 P.L. 94-579 The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for management of public lands in a manner that will protect ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and water resource values.

43 U.S.C. 1711
 P.L. 94-579 Section 201(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis.

43 U.S.C. 315
 48 Stat. 1269
 P.L. 73-482 The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the study of erosion control and development of necessary improvements to maintain/increase water supply.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-
 4335, and 4341-4347
 P.L. 91-190 The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.

16 U.S.C. 590 a et. seq.
 P.L. 74-46 The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, as amended, provides for prevention and control of erosion of grazing and forest lands.

33 U.S.C. 404
 P.L. 95-217 The Clean Water Act Requires BLM to be in compliance with State and Federal water quality and permitting activities. Also requires compliance relating to water resource planning. Amended by 33 U.S.C. 1251, 91 Stat. 1566.

P.L. 93-205

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides for the protection of endangered species and their habitats.

43 U.S.C. 1901
92 Stat. 1803
P.L. 95-514

The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands.

42 U.S.C. 201
91 Stat. 1393
P.L. 95-190

The Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1977 amends Section 2 of the Safe Drinking Water Act to extend and increase the authorization provided for public water systems.

16 U.S.C. 2001
91 Stat. 1407
P.L. 95-192

The Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 provides for furthering the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the Nation's soil, water and related resources for sustained use and other purposes.

Objectives

BLM's soil, water, and air management program is designed to:

- ° protect, maintain or enhance soil capability by minimizing soil losses.
- ° protect, maintain or enhance surface and ground water quality.
- ° maintain or enhance air quality on, or adjacent to, the public lands.
- ° conduct site inventories of soils and vegetation where the information is necessary to make sound land use decisions.
- ° perpetuate an estimated 200 species of threatened or endangered plants through protection and habitat improvement measures.
- ° protect, and make available for scientific study, the geological and paleontological resources found on the public lands.

Base Program

The soil, water, and air management program provides basic support to all BLM resource programs in addition to directly providing stabilization efforts for unnaturally eroding soil. Establishing this capability in each resource activity would result in duplication of effort and fragmented information suited only for specific purposes. Providing for total Bureau needs for basic water, soils, and vegetation information requires centralization of the support data necessary to accommodate the needs efficiently, with the least expense.

Man-caused erosion on the public lands has accelerated in many areas. Abuse by grazing, logging, construction, off-road vehicles, and other activities left shallow soils in areas where the soils were once several feet thick. Initial inventories of watersheds show that only 8% have stable erosion conditions; 52% have slight erosion, and the remaining 40% have moderate to severe erosion. Progress toward direct protection and stabilization of unnaturally eroded soils has been accomplished through the development of 14,830 detention dams and reservoirs; 4,582,000 lineal feet of water control dikes; and site improvement measures through land treatments such as plowing and seeding on 4.5 million acres. BLM has an estimated \$115 million invested in soil and water control structures.

The 1980 base program will provide \$900,000 for project developments which include approximately 23 water control structures, 2,000 acres of land treatment, and survey and design on 35 new projects for future implementation. The sum of \$1,100,000 is available for maintenance of existing development including 500 water control structures, 500 acres of land treatment, 12 management/monitoring facilities, and 31 miles of fencing.

The FY 1980 base program also provides \$1.7 million for applied research and studies for soils, watershed, and air quality necessary to provide data for resource management decisions and development of management techniques. This effort is undertaken through contracts with universities or through cooperative agreements with other agencies. Approximately 200 resource studies and 25 applied research projects are included within the base level funding.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that endangered plants be protected. Existing vegetation inventories have not been completed in enough detail to determine the actual extent or abundance of endangered plants which are believed to occur on public lands. This, coupled with lack of data on the adverse impacts of other uses on endangered plants, may limit or stop other public land uses until such impacts can be identified. It is anticipated that more than 200 plants on public land will be officially listed by the Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered species to be protected under mandatory provisions of the Endangered Species Act. The FY 1980 base program contains capability (\$400,000) to continue inventories, and to develop and maintain protective facilities on behalf of the endangered plant program. A total of 12.7 million acres will be inventoried in FY 1980.

The FY 1980 soil, water, and air program provides \$10.5 million for basic inventories for its own programs as well as those in support of range, forestry, wildlife, minerals, and recreation programs. The site inventory conducted by this program is designed to inventory soils, their production potential, erosion conditions and trends, climatic variation, and water quality conditions. The site inventory procedure is coordinated with priority programs in the Bureau to meet urgent requirements such as necessary data for the grazing environmental impact statement schedule. An estimated 131.9 million acres of this inventory will be required by 1989 in order to meet the revised grazing EIS schedule.

Approximately 20.9 million acres of soil inventory will be completed in FY 1979, and an additional 20.9 million acres in FY 1980. In addition to soils and endangered species inventory, an estimated 7,500 acres of water quality and 650,000 acres of air quality inventory will be completed in FY 1980. These inventories are primarily in support of planning decisions and subsequent grazing environmental statements scheduled for completion in the FY 1982-FY 1984 period. They are also required for input to the Bureau planning system for multiple use management.

The BLM has been notified that its assessment for Employees Compensation in FY 1980 will be \$937,000; an increase of \$92,000 over FY 1979. This increase will be accommodated within the FY 1980 program level in this subactivity.

Decrease for 1980

<u>Soil/Water/Air Management</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	14,817	14,057	-760
(FTP)	(218)	(218)	--

The proposed funding decrease from the FY 1979 level reflects a \$700,000 reduction in the base program, and an additional \$60,000 reduction with a concurrent increase in Common Program Services to fund space costs.

The \$700,000 decrease reflects longer time frames for the implementation of applied research and studies, watershed erosion control project work, and general S/W/A management operations. \$600,000 of the reduction will come from delaying 19 research and study projects. The remaining \$100,000 will come from general management operations.

The \$60,000 decrease is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$760,000
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Activity: 3 Renewable Resources Management
 Subactivity: E. Wildlife Habitat Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Wildlife Habitat Management	(\$) (FTP)	10,094 (165)	10,351 (165)	11,566 (165)	+1,215 --
Common Program Services	(\$)	1,925	1,925	1,964	+ 39
Total Requirements	(\$)	12,019	12,276	13,530	+1,254

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711 90 Stat 2762 P.L. 94-579	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis
16 U.S.C. 715 P.L. 70-770	The <u>Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929</u> , as amended, provides for the designation of certain areas of lands and water for migratory birds.
P.L. 93-205	The <u>Endangered Species Act of 1973</u> provides for the protection of endangered species and their habitats.
16 U.S.C. 670 A-F P.L. 93-452	The <u>Sikes Act of 1974</u> provides for the conservation, restoration and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
43 U.S.C. 1181 P.L. 75-405	The <u>Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937</u> , as amended, provides for multiple-use management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	The <u>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934</u> , as amended, provides for wildlife management on public lands.

16 U.S.C. 673
90 Stat. 1190
P.L. 94-389

Joint Resolution for Federal Participation in
Preserving the Tule Elk Population in California.

43 U.S.C. 1901
92 Stat. 1803
P.L. 95-514

The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978
directs that condition of the public rangelands
be improved.

Objectives

The goal of the BLM wildlife habitat management program is to protect and improve habitats for fish and wildlife species dependent partially or totally on public lands for food and shelter. This is accomplished through a balanced program of habitat management in conjunction with other land uses, and in close cooperation with State fish and game agencies. Broad objectives of the program are to:

- manage wildlife habitats to maintain and improve the Nation's wildlife resources.
- provide public recreation opportunities associated with wildlife resources on public lands to satisfy increasing public demand.
- protect the quality and quantity of the 8.1 million acres of public land which constitutes the habitat of critically threatened or endangered wildlife species.
- improve and protect 270,000 miles of streams and 5.2 million surface acres of lakes and reservoirs to increase output of the Nation's commercial and sport fisheries and to protect endangered aquatic species.

Base Program

Wildlife habitat management needs and responsibilities within the BLM have increased rapidly as a result of increased interest in wildlife resources and increased demands for commercial use of lands which frequently has an adverse impact on wildlife values. Approximately 20 percent of all big game in the United States is found on the public lands. This includes most of the grizzly bear, desert bighorn sheep and caribou; 80 percent of the moose; 65 percent of the mule deer; and 45 percent of the antelope.

At present, BLM administers an estimated 377 million acres of big game habitat, 402 million acres of small game habitat, 93 million acres of water fowl habitat, 5.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, 270,000 miles of streams, and 8.1 million acres of endangered species habitat. Accomplishments to date include:

- 133 wildlife habitat management plans (HMPs) have been partially or totally implemented.
- 18.3 million acres requiring specific wildlife oriented management and protection are under intensive habitat management.
- 14 recovery plans have been developed for the protection, improvement, and perpetuation of the 48 Federally listed endangered or threatened species found on public lands.
- Species for which special protection projects have been initiated include: the Desert Tortoise and Bighorn sheep in southern California; the Tule Elk in south-central California; birds-of-prey in the Snake River Canyon of Idaho; Lahonton cut-throat trout, and pupfish in Nevada; peregrine falcon, white pelican, and squaw fish in Colorado; Colorado cut-throat trout in Utah and Wyoming; and the woundfin minnow and the gilatop minnow in Arizona.
- Approximately 2,110 miles of the 270,000 miles of sport and commercial fisheries streams have been partially or fully improved to meet potential production levels of these waters.
- All of the 153 HMPs in progress (133 to date, plus 20 additional in FY 1980) have had Sikes Act agreements prepared in coordination with State Wildlife agencies.

Within the base level of funding in FY 1980, the following wildlife habitat management objectives will be met:

- Improve an additional 3.0 million acres of wildlife habitat by implementing 20 additional HMPs through methods such as vegetative treatments, water developments or fencing. This will increase the number of HMPs partially or totally implemented to 153 plans covering 21.3 million acres.
- Improve an additional 290 miles of commercial and sport fisheries streams. This will increase the total miles of stream partially or totally improved to 2,400 miles.
- Participate in developing up to 10 threatened or endangered species recovery plans as they are proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Obtain wildlife inventory data on approximately 20.4 million acres to support the court-ordered grazing environmental impact statement schedule.

Increase for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Wildlife Habitat Management</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	10,351	11,566	+1,215
(FTP)	(165)	(165)	--

The proposed net increase, of \$1,215,000 from the FY 1979 funding level reflects an increase of \$1,254,000 in the base program and a decrease of \$39,000 to support Common Program Services costs. The proposed increase is a net of the following three adjustments:

- \$+1,654,000 inventories in support of the Departmental Coal program. These increased funds will be directed toward acquiring wildlife inventory data needed to apply the Department's unsuitability criteria as they pertain to wildlife resources on BLM administered lands, including coal estate lands. This is essential in determining lands suitable for leasing of Federal coal in FY 1980 and beyond.
 - \$- 400,000 reduce the rate of implementation of applied research and studies, habitat improvement projects, and general wildlife management operations.
 - \$- 39,000 To provide for space requirements of the BLM which are funded out of Common Program Services. Over the past several years BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.
-
- \$+1,215,000 Total Net Increase

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$ 50,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	1,050,000
Other Compensation			58,000
Total Compensation			1,158,000
Personnel Benefits			90,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			134,000
Transportation of Things			69,000
Printing and Reproduction			20,000
Other Services			-605,000
Supplies and Materials			146,000
Equipment			203,000
Total			<u>+\$1,215,000</u>

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: F. Fire Management

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1979			
		Appropriation			Inc. (+)
		Enacted	FY 1980	FY 1980	or
		To Date	Base	Estimate	Dec. (-)
Fire Management	(\$)	10,685	10,837	6,837	- 4,000
	(FTP)	(148)	(148)	(148)	---
Common Program Services	(\$)	1,927	1,927	1,927	---
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$12,612	\$12,764	\$ 8,764	- 4,000

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1732 The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
90 Stat. 2792 Section 303(a) provides for the management, use and
P.L. 94-579 protection of the public lands, including the property
located thereon.

16 U.S.C. 594 The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for
42 Stat. 857 protection of timber from fire and other threats.
P.L. 67-315

43 U.S.C. 1856 a-d The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of
59 Stat. 66 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire
protection.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's fire management program are to protect natural resource and other values on the public lands from loss or depletion due to wildfire, and to develop controlled fire utilization techniques as a tool for resource management.

Base Program

BLM has the responsibility to protect more than 402 million acres of public land from wildfire. Of this total, approximately 6 million acres are protected through contracts with State, local, or other Federal fire protection agencies.

Fire damage to timber, watersheds, recreation, range, wildlife habitats, property and other resources on the public lands amounts to millions of dollars each year. Annual fire damages since 1966 have ranged from \$2 million to more than \$60 million depending upon the number of acres burned and the resource values destroyed.

On a 10 year average, 2,397 fires occur each year on public lands; varying in size from less than one acre to more than several hundred thousand acres. An average of more than 1.3 million acres are burned each year.

Fire occurrence cannot be accurately predicted; however, conditions that are more conducive to fire, such as lightning storms, heavy fuel buildup, and high public use areas are analyzed to provide information used in determining fire probability. Fire readiness, in the form of close observation of high probability areas and quick action on reported fires, has reduced the size of the average wildfire and the resource damage caused by fire.

Studies and research show that a fire can, and in many areas must, play an important role in resource management. Fire is a useful tool for improving timber growth and removing undesirable vegetation. Prescribed and controlled burns have improved range and watershed conditions as well, if not better than other methods. Continued improvement of fire management technology is needed to reduce rangeland and timber stand improvement costs and provide longer lasting results.

The FY 1980 base program provides for efforts to: maintain the current level of fire management practices and techniques directed toward reducing resource loss due to fire; and purchase of firefighting equipment required to improve firefighting effectiveness. Capability is also provided for fire prevention contracts on 6 million acres of public lands which are protected by other firefighting agencies.

Capability for emergency prevention, presuppression, and suppression efforts and emergency resource rehabilitation is provided for in the Firefighting and Rehabilitation Activity.

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>Decrease for 1980</u> <u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>Fire Management</u>			
(\$)	10,837	6,837	-4,000
(FTP)	(148)	(148)	---

The decrease of \$4,000,000 in Fire Management relates to a \$4,000,000 budget increase in FY 1979. The one-time costs associated with these FY 1979 funds were for the purchase of replacements for aging firefighting equipment (\$3,500,000), and for the accelerated training of employees in presuppression and firefighting methods (\$500,000).

Because the normal replacement cycle for major vehicle and radio equipment is seven (7) years, 153 out of 353 fire "pumpers" and 600 radio units are to be replaced in FY 1979. Twelve vehicles and 100 radio units scheduled for replacement in FY 1980 will be acquired within base funding. Future replacements of major fire firefighting equipment will be effected through the Working Capital Fund in future years.

The \$500,000 decrease will defer the training of 200 fire fighters until the start of the fire season.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	\$ 400,000
Total Compensation			400,000
Personnel Benefits			30,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			100,000
Equipment			3,470,000
Total			-\$4,000,000

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: A. Multiple Use Planning

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)				
	1979			
	Appropriation			Inc. (+)
	Enacted	FY 1980	FY 1980	or
	To Date	Base	Estimate	Dec. (-)
Multiple Use Planning (\$)	8,787	9,078	10,304	+ 1,226
(FTP)	(306)	(306)	(306)	---
Common Program Services (\$)	2,002	2,002	2,092	+ 90
Total Requirements (\$)	\$10,789	\$11,080	\$12,396	+\$1,316

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711, 1731
1732, 1781
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires:

- ° planning for multiple-use management of the public lands.
- ° preparation of a long-range land use plan for the California Desert Conservation Area.
- ° maintenance of records, on a continuing basis, of all public lands and their resources and other values.

43 U.S.C. 6501
P.L. 94-258

The Naval Petroleum Reserve Production Act of 1976 provides for development of a land use plan for the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [Section 105(c)].

P.L. 94-377
90 Stat. 1083

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 requires plans or land use analysis in advance of coal leasing.

Objectives

The BLM manages approximately 174 million acres of public land in the Lower 48 States, and several million additional acres of land with reserved mineral rights. Because of new legislation, emphasizing planning requirements, and the need for sound planning to guide coordinated and balanced multiple use management, the long-range goal is to complete and maintain land use plans for these public lands, including an estimated 90 million acres in Alaska. Major objectives are to:

- prepare or revise multi-resource plans which allocate resources to various land users and guide decisions in the management, development and protection of all public land resource values.
- meet the court ordered, legislated and administrative schedules required for the range, coal, timber and wilderness programs.

Base Program

Multi-use Resource Plans have been completed on approximately 80% of the public lands in the Lower 48 States. These plans are the major source for determining and coordinating the various potential uses of public land. They specify the allocation of resources between uses and prescribe the management and protection needed. For example, they are used to:

- identify areas of critical environmental concern.
- determine which wilderness study areas should be recommended as suitable or unsuitable for preservation.
- indicate which coal areas are unsuitable for coal leasing and those that are acceptable.
- establish appropriate allocations of vegetative resource potentials for benefit of wildlife, wild horses, domestic livestock and other public values.
- establish areas open, closed or limited for off-road vehicle use.
- determine lands available for sustained yield timber harvest and the types of management needed.

The land use planning program is needed to meet many legislative requirements, including those set forth in the:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975
- Surfacing Mining and Reclamation Act of 1977
- Numerous Acts and executive orders dealing with environmental protection, including clean air, clean water, endangered species, historic preservation, wild horses and burros, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness, and off-road vehicle use.

Plans presently undergoing development or revision are being prepared under a system of planning procedures which the Bureau implemented in 1969 and partially revised in 1975. This procedure has been evolving over time to meet needs generated by changing policy, legislation and increasing resource use pressures.

New planning regulations have now been proposed to meet more recent needs and to make the planning process more responsive to public concern and national, State and local issues, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The new plans, which will be called Resource Management Plans, are proposed to incorporate environmental assessment as part of the decision making process.

Although preparation of these new plans will not start until FY 1981, development of the necessary implementing procedures and testing will be undertaken during FY 1980.

The FY 1980 base level program for multiple land use planning provides for:

- ° preparation or revision of plans under current procedures for 67 planning units, covering approximately 24 million acres.
- ° completion of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan, covering approximately 12 million acres.

Increase for 1980

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Multiple Use Planning</u>			
(\$)	9,078	10,304	+1,226
(FTP)	(306)	(306)	---

The proposed increase, from the FY 1979 funding level, of \$1,226,000 in FY 1980 reflects an increase of \$1,316,000 in the base program and a decrease of \$90,000 in Common Program Services. The proposed increase will provide BLM with the needed capability for completion of planning efforts to meet required schedules on the range, coal, timber and wilderness programs. \$316,000 of the program increase is in direct support of the Departmental Coal program. Multiple-use planning will be completed on all lands on which potential coal leasing may occur. This will assist in meeting proposed time tables for long term coal leasing options. The balance of the funds will be used to accelerate plans in conjunction with other priority programs.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$1,226,000 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$ 411,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	250,000
Other Personnel Compensation			110,000
Total Compensation			771,000
Personnel Benefits			60,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			20,000
Printing and Reproduction			236,000
Other Services			39,000
Equipment			100,000
Total			+\$1,226,000

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: B. Data Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted To Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Data Management	(\$)	13,900	14,083	13,083	-1,000
	(FTP)	(164)	(164)	(164)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	2,475	2,475	2,475	--
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$16,375	\$16,558	\$15,558	-\$1,000

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711, 1731
1732, 1781
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
requires:

- ° Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other uses on a continuing basis.

Objectives

BLM's data management program objectives provide appropriate automated data management capability for BLM's administrative and resource management programs to insure that BLM programs operate efficiently; and to provide suitable and timely information for land use planning, resource management and administrative decisions.

Base Program

Resource management, in the present social and political climate, rests on a foundation of knowledge comprised of data and information documented in a variety of formats. Legal, scientific, and managerial data may be recorded on paper, text, photographs, maps, plats, digital tapes or electronic imagery. It is estimated that located in BLM files are 85 million individual records, each containing many data elements ranging from one to several thousand items. As a result of the broad geographic area of Bureau responsibility and operations, these records are stored at more than 120 separate locations from New York City to Fairbanks, Alaska.

In FY 1976 the BLM initiated implementation of a "Strategic Plan for Information Systems Management" which resulted from a multi-year study of BLM data management requirements.

Under the Strategic Plan, BLM's data management workload was categorized into 14 distinct application packages. Systems will be designed and implemented on a phased basis for each application package. The packages are:

- Resource Inventory
- Planning Unit Resource Analysis
- Land and Survey Records Management
- Case Management
- Utilization Management
- Management Framework Planning
- Program Planning
- Regional Analysis
- EAR/EIS Preparation
- Annual Work Planning and Program Management
- Accounting and Fund Control
- Payroll
- Manpower and Organization Management
- Property Control

Implementing actions for each package are:

- Detailed Requirements Definition (DRD) Defines "what" the system must do.
- Systems Design Describes how the system must be built to do the "what".
- System Development Build the system according to design specifications.
- Acceptance Testing Test by users to insure acceptance and utility.
- Bureauwide Implementation System placed in operation and made available to users.
- Operation and Maintenance Maintain system capability and utility.

Packages are implemented using the "building block concept". Each package, when implemented, will provide a segment of functional utility in BLM. No subsequent packages are necessary for its full implementation. However, the data base associated with each package is available for use in subsequent packages. The target date for completion of system design, development and testing is 1985.

The FY 1980 base program will provide for efforts to:

- Continue operation and maintenance of basic automatic processing including payroll, accounting, property control and finance systems.
- Operate telecommunications and remote sensing components of Bureau operation.

- Incorporate specialized programs for grazing license billings, receipt collection, and allowable timber cut calculations into existing automated data program.
- Initiate field level implementation of a land and survey records system, to establish the basic building block for automation of land and resource data.
- Continue the system development and testing of resource inventory and unit resource analysis to provide increased capability according to management requirements.
- Provide system design for case management and utilization management to reduce manual compilation of these records and improve efficiency.
- Provide electronic data processing equipment for four additional States.

The appropriate breakdown of FY 1980 base funding is as follows:

Detailed Requirements Definition	\$ 600,000
Systems Design	500,000
Systems Development	1,000,000
Acceptance Testing	900,000
Implementation	3,000,000
Operation and Maintenance	9,250,000
Equipment Acquisition	<u>1,300,000</u>
	\$16,550,000

Decrease for 1980

(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
<u>Data Management</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	14,083	13,083	-1,000
(FTP)	(164)	(164)	---

The decrease of \$1,000,000 in data management will defer \$500,000 acquisition of EDP equipment, and \$500,000 related implementation support costs until future years. The current base schedule calls for providing four States with necessary equipment. Two States will be equipped in FY 1981 instead of FY 1980. The principal impact will be to delay automating resource related information in land use planning and environmental statement preparation in those two States for one year.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$1,000,000 decrease for the subactivity is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	-\$1,000,000
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Activity: 5. Cadastral Survey

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted To Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Alaska Survey	(\$)	9,152	9,244	9,046	- 198
	(FTP)	(100)	(100)	(100)	---
Lower 48 States	(\$)	10,241	10,542	7,940	-2,602
Survey	(FTP)	(239)	(239)	(239)	---
Program	(\$)	19,393	19,786	16,986	-2,800
Subtotal	(FTP)	(339)	(339)	(339)	---
Common Program					
Services	(\$)	4,082	4,082	4,082	---
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$23,475	\$23,868	\$21,068	\$-2,800

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1711, 1738
90 Stat. 2792
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the delineation of boundaries of the public lands.

43 U.S.C. 1612
P.L. 92-203

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 provides for survey of Alaska Native Lands for conveyance to Native associations and individuals.

48 U.S.C. 2
P.L. 85-508

The Alaska Act of Admission, as amended provides for the survey of lands for State selection.

Objectives

As mandated by law, the objective of BLM's cadastral survey program is to provide timely identification of public land boundaries, from which legal property descriptions in all the public land states are derived; and to provide surveys for other Federal land management agencies as requested, primarily on a reimbursable basis. Such surveys are prerequisite to the issuance of final patents to public land claimants as well as the use and development of lands which are dependent upon proper delineation of boundaries.

Base Program

The BLM has the sole responsibility for cadastral survey and resurvey of Federal lands. This includes the public lands which BLM administers, as well as lands administered by other Federal agencies. Land management functions such as land transfers, energy development, easement acquisitions, timber sales, rights-of-way, and occupancy and trespass resolution are wholly dependent on clearly determined boundaries and legal property descriptions which are, in turn, directly dependent upon the public land grid monuments established by cadastral surveys.

The nature of BLM's cadastral survey workload divides the program into two distinct areas: Alaska, and the Lower 48 States. Efforts in Alaska, which is largely unsurveyed, are almost exclusively new survey work. In the Lower 48 States, because of the deteriorated condition of survey monuments, many of which were established in the 1800's, resurveys constitute almost 90% of the workload.

Alaska Survey - The Alaska survey program is directed primarily by legislative requirements of the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and a commitment to complete the required surveys in a reasonable period of time. Much of this survey work is accomplished through the use of airborne inertial guidance systems and through contracting efforts. A brief summary of Alaska's planned survey workload factors is as follows:

Alaska Cadastral Survey Program

WORKLOAD FACTORS	Acres surveyed in thousands				Surveys
	Through FY 1978	Estimate FY 1979	Estimate FY 1980	Remaining to be Surveyed	Planned for Completion by
ANCSA (44,000,000)	16,950	3,900	3,900	19,250	1986
State Selections (104,450,000)	31,970	1,800	1,800	68,880	1996
Other <u>1/</u> (1,500,000)	<u>300</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>900</u>	2000
Total <u>2/</u> (149,950,000)	49,220	5,850	5,850	89,030	

1/ Includes Native allotments (1,200,000 acres) and headquarters, trade and manufacturing, communication, homesites, etc.

2/ Not included is potential workload of boundary surveys for national systems, dependent upon Congressional action and identification of all boundaries of occupied lots, airports, schools, churches, and other businesses for which workload cannot be measured at this time.

Decrease for 1980

	(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)		
<u>Alaska Survey</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	9,244	9,046	-198
(FTP)	(100)	(100)	---

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$198,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$198,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space. This reduction will have a negligible impact on survey accomplishments.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	- \$198,000
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Lower 48 States Surveys - In the Lower 48 States, the originally mandated task of completing the rectangular grid throughout the Nation remains to be fulfilled. This task proceeds slowly because higher priority resurvey and special survey work takes precedence.

Resurvey of public lands, originally surveyed prior to 1910, is necessary due to the large number of fraudulent surveys conducted under contract prior to 1910. In addition, the materials such as wood posts and rock piles which were originally used for monumentation have since deteriorated. As a result, many monuments have been lost and now require replacement. This maintenance type remonumentation program is also carried out for current high priority programs such as energy development and timber sales.

Special surveys are irregular surveys which do not conform to the rectangular system. They usually locate singular lines or boundaries as provided by law for homesteads, townsites, airports, and other special purposes.

The FY 1980 base program for surveys in the Lower 48 States provides for:

- ° by resurvey and special surveys:
 - ° 100,000 acres in support of forest development
 - ° 400,000 acres in support of energy development
 - ° 1,260,000 acres in support of realty operations
 - ° 400,000 acres in support of other BLM resource and management programs

2,160,000 acres total

° and by original surveys:

- ° 200,000 acres of U.S. Forest Service requirements
- ° 100,000 acres required for BLM Management actions.

Decrease for 1980

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
<u>Lower 48 States</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	10,542	7,940	-2,602
(FTP)	(239)	(239)	---

The proposed funding reduction from the FY 1979 level reflects a reduction of \$2,800,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$198,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is proposed to help reduce Federal outlays and will stretch out resurveys and special surveys to future years. The related workload figures for surveys in support of realty operations are 1,260,000 acres in 1979 and 900,000 acres in 1980. A reduction of 960,000 acres. This reduction will delay completion of special surveys to resolve occupancy trespass in the New Mexico Rio Grande Conservancy District, and boundary delineations on the fragmented ownership pattern on the Colorado Front Range, as well as in Northern California.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Permanent Positions	--	-	\$ 200,000
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	<u>1,085,000</u>
Total Compensation			1,285,000
Personnel Benefits			40,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			267,000
Rent, Communications and Utilities			12,000
Other Services			<u>998,000</u>
Total			-\$2,602,000

Activity: 6. Firefighting and Rehabilitation

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted To Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Firefighting	(\$)	4,150	4,150	4,150	---
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	---
Rehabilitation	(\$)	600	600	600	---
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	---
Program Subtotal	(\$)	4,750	4,750	4,750	---
	(FTP)				
Common Program Services	(\$)	---	---	---	---
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,750	\$ 4,750	---

Authorization

43 U.S.C.
90 Stat. 2792
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.

16 U.S.C. 594
42 Stat. 857
P.L. 67-315

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for mutual aid in fire protection.

42 U.S.C. 1856
59 Stat. 66

The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection.

P.L. 95-74

Section 102 of the General Provisions of Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 1978 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer funds from other Bureaus or accounts for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening the public lands, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands.

Objectives

These funds are used for emergency presuppression efforts and for the actual suppression of fire starting on or threatening the public lands, and for subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses. These funds are not used for regular time of permanent employees engaged in emergency fire work since their salaries are already programmed in other accounts; nor are they used for purchase of capitalized equipment, certain training costs or fire planning which is funded out of the fire management subactivity.

Base Program

Annual firefighting costs are directly related to the occurrence of fire and fire conditions, and thus cannot be programmed with accuracy. The varying number of fires, size of fires, general severity of conditions, and length of the fire season directly impact the annual funding required.

Wildfire does not always result in permanent loss of resources, but in some instances where conditions are right, permanent losses in vegetation, soil, and wildlife habitat have occurred. When vegetative cover is removed by wildfire, early evaluation of the damage to determine and implement rehabilitation needs is required to prevent the loss of thousands of cubic yards of soil to water or wind erosion with consequent permanent impairment of site productivity. Rapidly growing species of vegetation and water control structures such as brush dams or ditches, are immediately established in these areas to reduce further resource losses.

Total firefighting and rehabilitation costs have averaged more than \$37,000,000 annually for the past 5 years; obligations in FY 1978 amounted to \$36,000,000.

No changes are proposed for the firefighting and rehabilitation program. The base program provides \$4,750,000 for firefighting and rehabilitation. This will provide for emergency presuppression efforts such as emergency firefighting crew training and readiness; aircraft readiness; and fire detection efforts. This is the same level of funding requested for the last several years. Supplemental appropriation requests for the period of 1975-1979 have averaged \$34.7 million annually; a supplemental request of \$44,850,000 is being submitted in FY 1979 to cover FY 1978 costs borrowed from other accounts, and estimated FY 1979 costs.

Activity: 7. Administration and Law Enforcement
Subactivity: A. General Administration

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
General Administration (\$)	\$3,601	\$3,858	\$3,858	--
Total Requirements (FTP)	(125)	(125)	(125)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1713
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes implementation of the provisions of this Act with respect to the management, use and protection of the public lands. General Administration is also implied within all other authorizing legislation in order to manage and implement the mandates given.

Objectives

The objective of the general administration program is to provide effective and efficient management support functions to the Bureau such as personnel administration, budget and program development, property management, financial management, management analysis, and procurement services to all BLM programs.

Base Program

The general administration program has been established within the budgetary structure of the BLM since 1947. The program as an operational element embraces the classical administrative functions of fiscal management, budget and program development, personnel management, procurement and contracting services and property management, as well as executive direction and management.

No increases are proposed for this program in FY 1980. The FY 1980 base program will provide for efforts which include:

- ° process 102,000 billings and payment documents
- ° process 1,800 personnel actions

- ° prepare and award 550 negotiated contracts
- ° prepare and award 340 formally advertised contracts
- ° maintain headquarters activities including executive management, budget and program development, property management, and general services.

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Activity: 7. Administration and Law Enforcement
 Subactivity: B. Law Enforcement

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted To Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Law Enforcement	(\$)	675	688	684	-4
	(FTP)	(15)	(15)	(15)	--
Common Program Services	(\$)	185	185	189	+4
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$ 860	\$ 873	\$ 873	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1733
 90 Stat. 2763

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 Section 303(a) authorizes regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act with respect to the management, use and protection of public lands, including the property located on these lands. It further authorizes a maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine or one-year imprisonment, or both, for a violation of these regulations which is "knowingly and willfully" committed. The Secretary may contract with local law enforcement officials and utilize Federal personnel and appropriate local officials to carry out his law enforcement authority and responsibilities including arrest authority with respect to the public lands and their resources,

16 U.S.C. 670j
 88 Stat. 1369

The Sikes Act authorizes regulations to protect public lands covered by wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation programs established through cooperative agreements with State governments. The Act provides a penalty for violation of these regulations and authorizes the Secretary to utilize Department employees and State officers under cooperative agreements to enforce the regulations.

16 U.S.C. 1331-1340
 85 Stat. 649

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 provides a maximum penalty of a \$2,000 fine or imprisonment for no more than 12 months, or both, for violations of the Act and regulations issued under it. The Act prohibits the taking, harassment, or killing of wild horses and burros on the public lands.

16 U.S.C. 406L-6a 78 Stat. 897	The <u>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965</u> , as amended, authorizes the collection of admission fees in areas designated under the Act. Violations of regulations pertaining to admission fees are punishable by no more than a \$100 fine.
43 U.S.C. 315a 48 Stat. 1269	The <u>Taylor Grazing Act</u> , as amended, provides criminal penalties for violations of regulations issued for protection, administration, regulation and improvement of grazing districts. The Act provides a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine (Section 2 of the Act).
16 U.S.C. 1246 82 Stat. 919	The <u>National Trails System Act</u> provides a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine, or 6 months imprisonment, or both, for violations of regulations issued to protect and administer trails in the National Trails System.
16 U.S.C. 433 34 Stat. 225	The <u>Antiquities Act</u> provides a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine or imprisonment for 90 days, or both, for appropriation, excavation, injury or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on Federal lands.
43 U.S.C. 1061-1064 23 Stat. 321	The <u>Unlawful Inclosures of Public Land Act</u> provides a maximum penalty of a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for one-year, or both, for inclosure of any public lands or maintaining an inclosure except by one making claim to the land in good faith.
16 U.S.C. 604-606 20 Stat. 89	The <u>Act of June 3, 1878</u> , as amended, provides a maximum penalty of a \$500 fine and imprisonment for six months for cutting timber on certain mineral lands except for building, agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes.

The following sections of Title 18 U.S.C. ("Crimes and Criminal Procedures") establish crimes relating to the use, management and development of the public lands or the protection of any employee of BLM in the performance of his official duties. These provisions are general Federal authorities:

- (1) Section 47, relating to the use of aircraft or motor vehicle to hunt certain wild horses or burros; pollution of watering holes.
- (2) Section 111, relating to assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain Federal officers or employees, including BLM law enforcement officers, while performing official duties.
- (3) Section 641, relating to embezzling, stealing, purloining or knowingly converting public money, property or records.

- (4) Section 1001, relating to knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing, or covering up a material fact; or making false statements; or using false writings in any matter within the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.
- (5) Section 1361, relating to damaging Federal property.
- (6) Section 1510, relating to obstruction of criminal investigation.
- (7) Section 1851-1861, relating to specified criminal acts on public lands.

Objectives

The objective of BLM's law enforcement program is to enforce Federal laws and regulations governing the management, use and protection of the public lands, in order to reduce loss or damage to public property and resources.

Base Program

The public lands have always been largely open to recreation, all forms of authorized consumptive use and legal occupancy. Many of the resources on public lands have been taken for granted and consequently abused. These abuses were recognized and laws were passed prohibiting the destruction or improper use of the public land resources. However, BLM was not given the authority to enforce the enacted statutes. As more and more people used public lands, and as these resources became more valuable, it was evident that BLM would require some law enforcement authority. In 1974, a task force study was conducted concerning enforcement of existing laws governing the public lands. The study resulted in the establishment of a limited law enforcement program in November 1975 under authorities existing at that time. The program consisted of employing professional law enforcement personnel to prevent the occurrence of prohibited acts on the public lands and prepare investigative cases for prosecution.

Passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 broadened law enforcement responsibility of the BLM, and encouraged contracts and cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies to enforce Federal and State laws on public lands.

In FY 1978 cooperative agreements were entered into with local law enforcement agencies in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Utah. In FY 1979 additional agreements are planned in the remaining western States of Alaska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. These cooperative agreements are utilized to enforce State and local ordinances on public lands, rather than Federal laws.

The actual number of cooperative agreements administered varies from year to year. This is due to the fact that agreements may be made on a county wide basis, in specific problem areas only, or just for a specific time period such as long holiday weekends. In FY 1980, it is estimated that an average of 15 cooperative agreements will be administered.

To date no contracts which relate to enforcement of Federal laws and regulation have been made with local law enforcement agencies, and none are planned for FY 1980.

The FY 1980 base program will allow BLM enforcement agents to investigate an estimated 500 cases and prepare them for prosecution. The program also partially funds rangers in the California Desert Conservation Area for the time they spend in criminal investigations.

Decrease for 1980

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Law Enforcement</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
(\$)	688	684	-4
(FTP)	(15)	(15)	--

The proposed funding decrease reflects a reduction of \$4,000 in the direct program with a concurrent increase of \$4,000 in Common Program Services. This reduction is being made to fund space requirements for the BLM. Over the past several years, BLM has experienced a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this reduction is as follows:

Object Class	25.0	Other Services	- \$4,000
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((Dollar amounts in thousands))

BLM-87

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1713
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorized implementation of the provisions of this Act with respect to the management, use and protection of the public lands. General Administration is also implied within all other authorizing legislation in order to manage and implement the mandates given.

Objectives

The purpose of this account is to provide a single activity to finance those functions which support all other activities on a common basis. This includes a variety of fixed costs (space, mail, telephone bills and similar expenses) as well as overall program management, direction, support, maps and plats and general purpose equipment. It simplifies accounting and provides a rational basis for assuring regular budget activities for these costs common to all programs.

BASE PROGRAM

This common program services activity is a non-add item financed by other operating programs of the Bureau. It is an accounting/financial management system method for planning, charging, and allocating to appropriated activities certain cost items which would be administratively difficult and expensive, if not impossible, to charge directly. Costs incurred in this activity are charged back at the end of each month to appropriated activities on a formula basis. In concept and operation this activity is patterned on standard private sector cost accounting procedures for the allocation of indirect costs to the total cost of goods and services provided. The procedures used in BLM for allocation of program services costs have been reviewed and approved in recent GAO audits. The following discussion on financing describes the sources, through assessment, for this activity, and its estimated utilization on behalf of contributing accounts.

FINANCING

Common program services costs are charged to benefiting management activities and subactivities each month on a formula basis applied through the Bureau's automated cost accounting system. Cost shares are allocated to management activities to simplify accounting procedures and to distribute in an equitable way common program services cost to each management program. The budget activities charged include all the activities in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation except for Firefighting and Rehabilitation, General Administration; the Forest Management and other Forest Resources subactivities in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation; all reimbursable activities; and the Rights-of-Way processing activity in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation.

A common private sector accounting practice is to allocate indirect costs to different products, services, etc., based on the direct labor hours charged to producing each product or service. Because the Bureau has a mixture of contract intensive and manpower intensive activities, our practice is to use a variation of the direct labor basis formula which gives equal weight to direct labor (work-months), and total program size in dollars (appropriations). The process for establishing the formula each year is as follows:

- Determine total estimated program services costs for the year.
- Determine five percent of budgeted program increase (or decrease) in contributing activities and deduct (or add) this amount from the total estimate derived in the first step.
- Determine specific amounts budgeted for GSA space costs in contributing activities and also deduce this amount from the total estimate derived in the first step.
- Determine how to finance the net program services requirement by contributions from the regularly appropriated activities/subactivities based upon an average percentage of:
 1. The number of direct work-months used during the prior fiscal year in a particular subactivity as compared to all direct chargeable work-months in all contributing subactivities.
 2. The dollars used in a particular subactivity as compared to all chargeable subactivities for the previous year.

The average of these two percentages is applied to the net program service requirement. The resulting dollar amount becomes that subactivities' share of the net program services requirements.

The addition of space costs budgeted in that subactivity together with 5% of any proposed budgetary change completes the total dollar program services contribution required from the particular subactivity.

This dollar amount is equivalent to a percentage of the total program services estimate. This percentage is entered in the Bureau's computer and is applied at the end of each month to actual cumulative program costs and thereby allocates these costs to the financing activities.

A specific example to illustrate the financing formula calculations for the wildlife subactivity for FY 1979 is as follows:

	<u>000's</u>
Total estimated common program services requirement	\$51,800
Less GSA space in financing activities	-9,900
Less 5% of FY 1979 program increases	<u>-2,800</u>
Net requirement	\$39,100

Percent wildlife appropriations to all contributing appropriations in prior year	2.6
Percent wildlife direct work-months to all contributing program direct work-months in prior year	3.2
Average of two percentages (2.9) times net requirements of \$39,100	1,134
Add space budgeted in wildlife	252
Add 5% of wildlife program increase	260
Other direct shifts from wildlife to program services	<u>254</u>
Total estimated financing from wildlife	\$ 1,900
Total estimated financing from wildlife (\$1,900) divided by total requirement (\$51,900) =	.03715%

This percentage (.03715) is the factor the computer applies each month to actual program services costs for allocation to the wildlife activity.

Once established for the year, the common program services financing formula is not changed during that year except to reflect changes due to Congressional action on the initial budget or the passage of supplemental appropriations. The basis and methodology for determining the annual formula has not been changed for the past eight years and will not change for Fiscal Year 1980.

Increase for 1980

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
<u>Common Program Services</u>	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	55,800	56,855	+1,055
(FTP)			

The proposed funding increase from the FY 1979 level reflects an increase of \$1,055,000 in common program services. BLM's experience over the past several years has shown a steady rise in the GSA standard level user charges for space. This increase is needed to fund space requirements for the BLM.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$1,055,000 is as follows:

Object Class	23.1	Standard level user charges	+1,055,000
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Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources/				1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
				Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
Object Class												
11 Personnel compensation:												
11.1 Permanent positions 1/.....				4,530	4,213	79,395	4,530	4,213	78,000	---	---	-1,395
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....				3,388	3,388	30,642	3,388	3,388	30,000	---	---	- 642
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....				---	---	1,437	---	---	7,730	---	---	+ 293
11.8 Special personal services payments.....				---	---	4,000	---	---	4,000	---	---	---
Total personnel compensation.....				7,918	7,601	121,474	7,918	7,601	119,730	---	---	-1,744
Other Objects:												
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....				---	---	15,190	---	---	15,190	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....				---	---	11,933	---	---	11,500	---	---	- 493
22.0 Transportation of things.....				---	---	6,311	---	---	6,380	---	---	+ 69
23.1 Standard level user charges.....				---	---	11,455	---	---	12,510	---	---	+1,055
23.2 Communications, utilities and other rent.....				---	---	9,612	---	---	9,600	---	---	- 12
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....				---	---	1,633	---	---	1,850	---	---	+ 217
25.0 Other services.....				---	---	86,892	---	---	86,200	---	---	- 692
26.0 Supplies and materials.....				---	---	15,214	---	---	15,360	---	---	+ 146
31.0 Equipment.....				---	---	8,771	---	---	7,910	---	---	- 861
32.0 Lands and structures.....				---	---	1,640	---	---	1,640	---	---	---
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....				---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....				---	---	50	---	---	60	---	---	+ 10
Total requirements.....				---	---	290,236	---	---	287,931	---	---	-2,305

1/ The total 4,530 base positions are lapsed on an annual rate of 7%.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, (\$286,853,000) \$287,931,000. (5 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 54, 72, 129, 315, 1181a-f, 1701; 78 Stat. 986; Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

Program by activities:

Direct program:

1. Energy and minerals management.....	81,880	83,464	92,130
2. Lands and realty management.....	28,548	34,437	33,315
3. Renewable resource management.....	77,473	112,462	103,983
4. Planning and data management.....	23,915	27,579	27,954
5. Cadastral survey.....	18,204	23,820	21,068
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation....	62,550	4,750	4,750
7. Administration and enforcement.....	4,658	4,698	4,731

Total direct program.....	297,228	291,210	287,931
	=====	=====	=====

Reimbursable program:

1. Energy and minerals management.....	250	300	300
2. Lands and realty management.....	1,006	1,000	700
3. Renewable resource management.....	3,638	8,500	8,800
5. Cadastral survey.....	1,987	2,000	1,700
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation....	1,402	3,200	3,500

Total reimbursable program.....	8,238	15,000	15,000
	=====	=====	=====

Total program costs funded 1/...	305,466	306,210	302,931
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Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	10,103	---	---
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10.00 Total obligations.....	315,569	306,210	302,931
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Financing:

Offsetting collections from:

11.00 Federal funds.....	-7,569	-14,000	-14,000
14.00 Non-Federal sources.....	-1,453	- 1,000	- 1,000
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing.....	408	---	---

Budget authority.....	306,955	291,210	287,931
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Budget authority:

40.00 Appropriation.....	306,955	286,853	287,931
41.00 Transferred to other accounts 2/...	---	-61	---
43.00 Appropriation (adjusted).....	306,955	286,792	287,931
44.20 Supplemental for civilian pay raises.....	---	4,418	---

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) - Cont.

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302		1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net.....	306,547	291,210	287,931
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year..	57,156	62,895	57,125
73.40	Obligated balance transferred, net	-26,000	---	---
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year....	-62,895	-57,125	-64,094
		-----	-----	-----
90.00	Outlays, excluding pay raise supple- mental.....	274,808	292,739	280,785
91.20	Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental.....	---	4,241	177

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$7,989 thousand; 1979, \$10,411 thousand; 1980, \$9,550 thousand.

2/ Returned to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to repay funds borrowed by BLM to cover firefighting obligations in excess of available appropriation in 1977.

NOTE: Excludes \$61 thousand in 1979 and \$69 thousand in 1980 for activities transferred to Salaries and Expenses, Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor. A comparable amount for 1978 (\$56 thousand) is included above.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

Direct obligations:

Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	73,345	78,997	78,000
11.3	Positions other than permanent.....	24,066	30,489	30,000
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	6,876	7,437	7,730
11.8	Special personal services payments..	<u>10,314</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
	Total personnel compensation.....	114,601	120,923	119,730

12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	15,264	15,115	15,190
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	10,035	11,993	11,500
22.0	Transportation of things.....	5,939	6,311	6,380
23.1	Standard level user charges.....	10,122	11,455	12,510
23.2	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	9,343	9,612	9,600
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	2,757	1,633	1,850
25.0	Other services.....	115,827	88,492	86,200
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	14,597	15,214	15,360
31.0	Equipment.....	6,965	8,771	7,910
32.0	Lands and structures.....	1,024	1,640	1,640
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities....	<u>36</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>60</u>
	Total direct obligations.....	<u>306,511</u>	<u>291,210</u>	<u>287,931</u>

Reimbursable obligations:

Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	2,080	2,500	2,000
11.3	Positions other than permanent.....	1,486	1,970	2,100
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	<u>148</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>150</u>
	Total personnel compensation.....	3,714	4,610	4,250

12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	498	650	600
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	317	600	600
22.0	Transportation of things.....	181	300	300
23.2	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	634	400	400
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	91	150	150
25.0	Other services.....	2,899	7,140	7,550
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	453	700	700
31.0	Equipment.....	226	100	100
32.0	Lands and structures.....	<u>45</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>350</u>
	Total reimbursable obligations...	<u>9,058</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

99.0	Total obligations.....	315,569	306,210	302,931
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MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Personnel Summary

	<u>1978 actual</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>1980 est.</u>
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions.....	4,497	4,530	4,530
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	3,086	3,388	3,388
Total compensable work-years.....	7,140	7,601	7,601
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798
	=====	=====	=====
Reimbursable:			
Total number of permanent positions <u>1/</u> ..	326	326	193
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	107	107	107
Total compensable work-years.....	185	185	176
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

1/ Includes 251 Youth Conservation Corps and Young Adult Conservation Corps staff positions in 1978 and 1979, and 120 Young Adult Corps staff positions in 1980 funded by the Office of the Secretary.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

APPROPRIATION: Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance

Funds in this appropriation are used to meet these major objectives:

- To construct buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails and bridges necessary for the management of public lands, for the protection of public lands from visitor abuse, and for providing physical access to these lands.
- To insure that public lands are made accessible by obtaining legal access and purchasing lands where necessary for the protection, development, administration, and use of the public lands and their resources.
- To maintain buildings, roads, and recreation sites to protect the public investment and to insure the health and safety of visitors and BLM employees.

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Appropriation, 1979.....		\$19,011,000
Unobligated balance from prior years.....		<u>643,000</u>
Total Available for Obligation.....		\$19,654,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Construction and acquisition.....	\$10,997,000	
Maintenance.....	8,657,000	<u>\$19,654,000</u>
Subtotal.....		---
<u>Increases:</u>		
Construction and acquisition.....	\$8,069,000	
Maintenance.....	8,274,000	<u>\$16,343,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 1980.....		<u>\$16,343,000</u>

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance
Analysis by Activities
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	Appropriation 1978	Appropriation 1979	No. of Perm. Pos'n	1980 Budget Estimate	No. of Perm. Pos'n	Budget Estimate 1980 Compared with 1979 Appropriation	No. of Perm. Pos'n	Page Ref.
1. Construction and Acquisition								
Appropriation.....	\$11,415	\$10,545	103	\$8,069	103	\$-2,476	--	
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	417	452		---		---		
Obligation Program.....	11,832	10,997		8,069		-2,992		
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	516	---		---		---	--	
2. Maintenance								
Appropriation.....	7,292	8,466	80	8,274	80	- 172		
Unobligated balance brought forward.....	9	191		---		---		
Obligation Program.....	7,301	8,657		8,274		- 319		
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	127	---		---		---		
Total								
Appropriation.....	18,707	19,011	183	16,343	183	-2,668		
Total unobligated balance brought forward.....	426	643		---		---		
Total Obligation Program.....	19,133	19,654		16,343		-3,311		
Total unobligated balance carried forward.....	\$ 643	---		---		---		

Construction and Acquisition Program Synopsis

1. Construction and Acquisition: Fiscal Year 1979, \$10,545,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$8,069; a decrease of \$2,476,000.

Increase(+) or Decrease (-)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
A.	\$-1,704,000	--	\$2,421,000	14	Building Construction
B.	- 709,000	--	1,314,000	12	Recreation Construction
C.	-2,249,000	--	2,014,000	52	Transportation Construction
D.	+ 633,000	--	2,185,000	25	Acquisition
E.	+ 135,000	--	135,000	--	Annualization of Pay Cost
	<u>\$-2,476,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>\$8,069,000</u>	<u>103</u>	

<u>Subactivity</u>	<u>FY 1979 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Building Construction	\$4,125,000	\$2,421,000	\$-1,704,000
Recreation Construction	605,000	1,314,000	+ 709,000
Transportation Construction	4,263,000	2,014,000	-2,249,000
Acquisition	1,552,000	2,185,000	+ 633,000
Pay Costs	---	135,000	+ 135,000
Total	\$10,545,000	\$8,069,000	\$-2,476,000

Construction is a zero-base program. The FY 1980 program consists of the following new projects:

Building Projects

Alaska, Fire Station Improvements	\$ 256,000
Craig, Colorado, Warehouse Construction	575,000
Elko, Nevada, District Office Conststruction	1,200,000
Survey, Design and Administration	<u>390,000</u>

Total, Building Construction	\$2,421,000
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Recreation Projects

Senator Wash Complex, California	179,000
White Sands/Little Sahara, Utah	746,000
Survey, Design and Administration	<u>389,000</u>

Total, Recreation Construction	\$1,314,000
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Transportation Construction

Timber Support Roads	\$1,121,000
Recreation Support Roads	433,000
Multiple Use Management Support Roads	<u>460,000</u>
Total Transportation Construction	\$2,014,000

Acquisition

Title clearance, appraisals, easements and land purchases	\$2,185,000
<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>135,000</u>
Total, Construction and Acquisition	\$8,069,000

Authorization

Citations

43 U.S.C. 1731-32 1762, 1782 16 U.S.C. 460Y-8 31 U.S.C. 1301 90 Stat. 2792	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> provides authority for: °acquisition of lands or interest in lands when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Section 205). °construction of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources, and
43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 94-579	°directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archeological values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.
16 U.S.C. 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The <u>Timber Protection Act of 1922</u> provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

FY 1980 Program

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: A. Building Construction

The obligation program level for FY 1979 is \$4,148,000 including \$23,000 originally programmed for obligation prior to FY 1979.

Fiscal Year 1979, \$4,125,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$2,421,000; a decrease of \$1,704,000.

A. Building Construction \$-1,704,000, Total \$2,421,000
Total 14 Positions

Construct buildings and appurtenant facilities such as office buildings, warehouses, yards and fire stations which are necessary to house BLM employees and equipment in support of Bureau programs.

Proposal: The following projects are proposed for construction in Fiscal Year 1980:

Alaska	Anchorage District	Utilities for 3 fire stations	\$ 256,000
Colorado	Craig District	Warehouse	575,000
Nevada	Elko District	District Office Building	1,200,000
All States	Survey, Design & Administration		<u>390,000</u>
TOTAL			\$2,421,000

Justification of Projects

LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

PROJECT TITLE: Fire Station Utilities \$256,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	<u>\$256,000</u>	<u>\$41,000</u>
Total	\$256,000	\$41,000

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					4th

NEED

Fire management in Alaska is dependent upon approximately 13 outlying Fire Guard Stations to effectively carry out the necessary detection, pre-suppression and suppression activities during the summer fire season. The physical facilities at these Guard Stations generally consists of make shift tents, trailers and portable warehouses.

The Guard Station at Grayling lacks a sewage treatment system, well, and water treatment facility and electricity for the four trailers used at the site. Approximately 11 personnel will be housed at the site during fire suppression activities.

The McGrath Fire Station, which may house up to 150 firefighters at any given time, does not have permanent wash or shower facilities. The present wash trailer is in a deteriorated condition due to severe climatic conditions. The walls are heavily rusted, the electrical circuits are rusted and the plumbing has been replaced and repaired numerous times due to the high rate of thermal expansion and contraction of the plastic pipe.

The Guard Station at Minchumina is utilizing a septic system and leach field installed in the 1950's. The system freezes in the winter and remains frozen until the end of July which is near the end of the fire season. This creates a serious environmental and health situation affecting approximately 20 firefighters who are housed at Minchumina during the normal fire year. The present plumbing has deteriorated to the point where pipes must be replaced. The plumbing system must also be expanded to serve an additional 4 trailers and a temporary warehouse which are planned for the site.

DESCRIPTION

The following work is proposed to improve the health and safety conditions at the Guard Stations:

Grayling

Sewage disposal system consisting of septic tank and leach pit.
Develop a well and install a water treatment system.

Provide electrical hookups and install electric generator.

McGrath

Construct permanent wash/shower facilities that can be winterized.

Minchumina

Replace sewage disposal system with a septic tank and leach pit that can be readily winterized.

Replace existing plumbing and install additional plumbing to serve planned expansion of the facilities.

Maintenance of these proposed facilities will require an increase in the maintenance program of \$6,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS

The construction or replacement of the utilities at the 3 Guard Stations in Alaska will provide sanitary, water, and electrical facilities to support the heavy seasonal demand placed on these stations during emergency fire operations. The improvements will also provide utility systems which comply with the Alaska Industrial Housing Code, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation regulations and federal building, plumbing, fire and OSHA standards.

COST TO COMPLETE

The requested \$256,000 will complete the projects described above. An estimated \$41,000 of additional funds will be required in future years to complete the expansion and improvement of the electrical distribution system at Minchumina.

X X X X X X X X

LOCATION: Craig, Colorado

PROJECT TITLE: Warehouse Complex

\$575,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	<u>\$575,000</u>	\$ ---
Total	\$575,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:			X		
Construction Completion:					1st

NEED:

The existing warehouse, which was erroneously described in the FY 1979 House appropriation hearings as a CCC building, is actually a butler-type building which was assembled and installed in 1960. It is a single story structure containing approximately 3,2000 sq. ft. and located on one acre of Government-owned land, two miles from the District Office administrative complex. Due to the expansion of the District's programs and the associated increase in personnel, vehicles and stores inventory the existing warehouse is totally inadequate. The following table represents the District's growth since 1970.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1978</u>
Permanent Personnel	19	67
WAE and Permanent Part-Time	3	23
Temporary Personnel	8	57
Temporary Fire Personnel	0	22
YCC	<u>0</u>	<u>55</u>
Totals	30	224
 Vehicles	 16	 79
Vehicles, Special Purpose	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>
Totals	18	95
 Stores Material (\$000s)	 \$3	 \$75

On several occasions public complaints have been registered concerning the existing storage facilities. Most of the complaints were based on the use of trailers to provide additional storage space. The existing yard area has a very limited turning radius thus reducing the size of trucks that can deliver material directly to the warehouse. Present facilities do not have loading ramps for semi-trucks delivering heavy materials, such as fence posts and wire. The nearest ramp is 1 1/2 miles away and is not always available. This causes delivery truck delay as well as the need for the materials to be reloaded on a smaller truck and hauled back to the warehouse site.

Further, due to the inadequate size of the existing warehouse, much material and equipment which should be stored under cover must be left outside, subject to the elements as well as the threat of theft or vandalism. The separation of the warehouse from the rest of the District headquarters also contributes to inefficiencies and additional travel costs to and from the warehouse and yard.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed construction project will consist of the following items:

Site Preparation, 78,000 sq. ft.
Warehouse Construction, 5,600 sq. ft.
Vehicle Parking Shelter, 2,400 sq. ft.
Drain Field

Maintenance of this proposed facility will require an increase in the maintenance program of \$3,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

The proposed warehouse complex will permit all the District's equipment and stores inventory to be consolidated at one site except for the fire operation supplies and equipment which will be housed in the existing warehouse. Capitalized equipment, stores material and supplies will be separated from fire supplies and kept in secured areas. This precaution is not presently possible. The new facilities will provide for more efficiency in handling and storing of government supplies and equipment. Delays presently caused by the lack of adequate ramp facilities often run as much as 4 hours for trucks waiting to unload, not to mention the additional time required by BLM employees to move material to and from the present warehouse site.

X X X X X X X X

LOCATION: Elko, Nevada

PROJECT TITLE: Elko District Office Building

\$1,200,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	<u>\$1,200,000</u>	\$ ---
Total	\$1,200,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:			X		
Construction Completion:					4th

NEED:

The proposed project would relocate the present District Office to a new administrative site. The present office space consisting of 10,450 sq. ft. of leased GSA space is located in the central business district. Because of program increases over the past several years personnel, equipment and stores material has increased to the point where existing facilities are inadequate to carry out the Bureau's programs.

The office space now occupied is the largest GSA leased facility in Elko. There is no available alternate leaseable space. To provide temporary relief, a surplus mobile home adjacent to the present office is currently being utilized.

A new administrative site is being developed 1/2 mile outside of town adjacent to Interstate 80. Construction of the warehouse, shop and fire operations facilities were funded in the Bureau's FY 1979 appropriations. The following table represents the District's growth since 1970.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1978</u>
Permanent Personnel	25	31
WAE and Permanent Part-Time	2	13
Temporary Personnel	2	3
Temporary Fire Personnel	29	38
CETA Employees	--	6
Totals	<u>58</u>	<u>91</u>
Vehicles	15	42
Vehicles, Special Purpose	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
Totals	<u>26</u>	<u>57</u>
Stores Material (\$000s)	\$25	\$75

The present GSA lease expires in October, 1979. Renewal of the lease is unlikely because of the planned construction of a \$26 million casino on the site. There are no other available office facilities in the town of Elko which could be occupied when the Bureau is forced to vacate its present office building.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed construction project will consist of the following items:

District Office Building	14,580 sq. ft.
Landscaping	12,500 sq. ft.
Visitor and Employee Parking Lot	74 open stalls

Maintenance of the warehouse, shop and office complex will require an increase in the maintenance program of \$11,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

The proposed District Office would consolidate the Elko District administrative operations to one centrally located site. This will greatly improve the operating efficiency of the District by eliminating the need for personnel to travel back and forth between the administrative office and the shop, warehouse and fire operations. The consolidation of the District to one administrative site will also eliminate some of the supervisory problems which now exist as a result of the District's Division of Operations being located at two sites. During the summer more than 40 employees are working at the shop, warehouse and fire operations complex. This causes coordination problems associated with work assignments and supervision, employee meetings, mail delivery, and receipt and issuance of supplies and equipment.

A single site, centralized operation will save time, increase employee morale, eliminate stores control problems as well as provide suitable working conditions for the expanded staff.

X X X X X X X X

SURVEY, DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION

\$390,000

This appropriation will provide the capability for survey, design and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and provide administration of ongoing construction contracts.

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Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: B. Recreation Construction

The obligation program level for FY 1979 is \$659,000, including \$54,000 originally programmed for obligation prior to FY 1979.

Fiscal Year 1979, \$605,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$1,314,000; an increase of \$709,000.

B. Recreation Construction

+ \$709,000; Total \$1,314,000
Total 12 Positions

Recreation facilities for family camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreational activities are constructed on public land sites receiving heavy public use. These facilities are designed to provide safe

camping and picnicking areas, potable water, suitable sanitary facilities and other improvements necessary to assure public health and safety as well as to protect the environmental as well as other resource values of the public lands.

Proposal: Construct the following projects in Fiscal Year 1980 and perform the necessary survey and design for future recreation construction projects.

California	Senator Wash Complex	Provide external electrical power source	\$ 179,000
Utah	White Sands/Little Sahara	Construct access road, water supply system and 30 family units	746,000
All States	Survey, Design and Administration		<u>389,000</u>
TOTAL			\$1,314,000

Justification of Projects

LOCATION: Imperial County, California

PROJECT TITLE: Senator Wash Complex \$179,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Survey and Design	\$ ---	\$ 116,000
Construction	<u>179,000</u>	<u>1,352,000</u>
Total	\$179,000	\$1,468,000

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:					X
Construction Completion:					X

NEED

The existing Imperial Dam - Senator Wash - Squaw Lake recreation complex now attracts more than 500,000 visitors annually with an anticipated increase of 10 to 15 percent per year. Present public sanitation facilities consist

of 7 vault toilets, 3 small holding tank disposal stations and 4 comfort stations with flush toilets at the Squaw Lake day-use area. Electrical power is provided on a temporary basis by the Bureau of Reclamation. The complex is administered by the Bureau of Land Management from the Yuma, Arizona District Office.

Recreational use of this area will continue and increase whether the sanitation facilities are constructed or not. Serious existing and potential health and pollution hazards exist in the absence of adequate sanitation and water systems. The proximity of the Colorado River, soil conditions, and State and County Health Codes combine to require a rather sophisticated flush toilet and sewage treatment plant to meet minimum sanitary needs with the present level of use.

The initial phase of resolving this problem is to provide a permanent power source that is adequate to serve the existing needs of the complex as well as those required by further expansion and development of the area. Several problems exist with the present power source provided by the Bureau of Reclamation (BR). They include: shut downs for BR pump maintenance which cuts off power to flush toilets and water pumps; present system supplies only 28.6 kw, whereas demand often exceeds this electrical capacity; supply lines, hookups and poles are temporary in nature - the poles are shorter than normal causing electrical wires to come in contact with the masts of sailboats using the adjacent waters.

DESCRIPTION:

The project involves the purchase and installation of 9 miles of underground cable and installation of 75KV pad mounted transformers.

BENEFITS:

This project is the initial step in resolving the problems created by extremely heavy use in an area with inadequate sanitation and sewage treatment facilities. It will provide the power necessary to operate existing pumps and the planned sewage collection and treatment plant. The underground line will replace the short temporary poles which presently create a safety hazard for boats using the area.

COST TO COMPLETE:

Additional projects for this complex include a sewage collection and treatment plant and development of an additional 700 family units in future years. The estimated cost for future construction is \$1,468,000.

X X X X X X X X

LOCATION: Fillmore, Utah

PROJECT TITLE: White Sands/Little Sahara Complex

\$746,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$746,000	\$1,430,000
Total	\$746,000	\$1,430,000

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					4th

NEED

In the early 1960's approximately 10,000 people per year were visiting the Little Sahara area. To accommodate this use primitive facilities including pit toilets, tables and limited parking areas were provided. The popularity of the area has increased rapidly since then as the following use figures indicate:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Visitor Days</u>
1965	10,000
1971	76,000
1975	106,000
1976	180,000
1977	303,000

Part of this impact is being absorbed through development of facilities at other nearby sites. However, the increased visitor use is resulting in heavy use of the White Sands site by campers, picnickers, dune buggies, and motorcycles. The lack of suitable sanitary facilities and potable water is causing degradation of the area and poses a health hazard the visitors.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project includes the following items:

- Access Road, 1 mile
- Water supply lines
- Campground, 80 family units
- Flush sanitary facilities

Maintenance of these facilities will require an increase in the maintenance program of \$40,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

The project will regulate and control visitor use in a presently undeveloped, heavily used site. It will reduce the existing safety hazards that are a result of non-compatible uses in the same area. Pedestrian, vehicular and equestrian uses will be permitted but will be located in separate areas.

COST TO COMPLETE:

The requested \$746,000 will complete the first and second phases of the planned development for the White Sands complex. Phase III and IV, consisting of an additional 50 and 100 family units respectively are planned for future years. The estimated cost to complete Phases III and IV is \$1,430,000.

X X X X X X X X

SURVEY, DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION

\$389,000

These funds will provide the capability to survey, design and evaluate the program needs subsequent to the budget year. They will also provide for the administration of ongoing recreation construction contracts.

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Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: C. Transportation Construction

The obligation program level for FY 1979 is \$4,389,000 including \$126,000 originally programmed for obligation prior to FY 1979.

Fiscal Year 1979, \$4,263,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$2,014,000; a decrease of \$2,249,000.

C. Transportation Construction

-\$2,249,000, Total \$2,014,000
Total 52 Positions.

Roads, trails and bridges necessary for access to over 400 million acres of public lands are provided for within this subactivity.

FY 1980 Transportation Construction Program

	<u>(\$000s)</u>
Roads in Support of Timber Management	\$1,121
Roads in Support of Recreation Use	433
General Management Support Roads	<u>460</u>
Total Transportation Construction	\$2,014

Proposal: To provide safe access to the public lands by constructing roads and bridges. The FY 1980 transportation construction program is \$2,249,000 less than the FY 1979 level, exclusive of the carryover obligations planned for FY 1978. The proposed program is summarized as follows:

	<u>(\$000s)</u>			
	<u>Timber Support</u>	<u>Recreation Support</u>	<u>General Support</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arizona	--	\$ 82	\$ 83	\$ 165
California	\$ 234	20	60	314
Colorado	506	82	40	628
Idaho	120	30	20	170
Montana	80	--	50	130
Nevada	--	40	49	89
New Mexico	--	60	20	80
Oregon	69	20	20	109
Utah	--	79	40	119
Wyoming	<u>112</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>210</u>
TOTAL	\$1,121	\$433	\$460	\$2,014

Output by Units (Miles)

	<u>Timber Support</u>	<u>Recreation Support Roads</u>	<u>General Support</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grading	9	--	--	9
Surfacing	6	--	--	6

The FY 1980 transportation construction program concentrates on survey and design of the highest priority projects planned for construction in FY 1981 and FY 1982. Roads planned for 1980 construction are required to support the timber harvest program.

Of total FY 1980 transportation construction request, \$371,000 is related to direct construction while the balance of \$1,643,000 is intended for the survey and design of future access projects and for administration of on-going road construction contracts.

Justification of Projects

To effectively carry out the Bureau's management responsibilities it is necessary to provide safe, reliable access to the public lands. The standard of road that serves a given area is determined by the primary uses identified with that particular road system. For example, construction standards for fire management and limited access needs may only require a single-lane unsurfaced road whereas a double-lane surfaced road may be required to meet the multiple resource needs of an area that includes heavy public use for both commercial and recreational purposes.

Of the 44,000 miles of existing roads over which the Bureau has control, 32,000 miles are considered primitive with approximately 30,000 miles in need of improvement or upgrading. In most areas these roads do not meet all-weather standards and can only be used seasonally.

Roads in Support of Timber Program

\$1,121,000

Timber from the public lands helps provide wood fiber to satisfy the nation's increasing demand for wood products. Inaccessible stands of timber are opened to provide a sustained flow of timber supplies. This development requires the construction of road systems from which harvest and management operations can be conducted. Timber support roads built with appropriated funds normally provide initial access to large areas of public land where more than one sale is to be offered. In these instances, the volume and value of timber which would have to be sold to totally support construction and surfacing expenditures would be excessive from the standpoint of sound timber management. However, once a block of timber land is made accessible, the remainder of the BLM forest road system is built under the provisions of timber sale contracts.

The roads planned for construction in FY 1980 will provide access to approximately 4,800 acres of public land and 17 million board feet of harvestable timber. Funds will also be used for survey and design of future projects and administration of ongoing contracts.

Roads in Support of Recreation

\$ 433,000

The increasing use of the public lands for recreational purposes is directly responsible for the increased need to provide safe access to and from these lands for recreational users. In terms of total numbers of vehicles, the greatest traffic on BLM roads is a function of people using these roads for recreation activities. Existing roads provide access to only a very limited portion of the public lands which offer

Of total FY 1980 transportation construction request, \$371,000 is related to direct construction while the balance of \$1,643,000 is intended for the survey and design of future access projects and for administration of on-going road construction contracts.

Justification of Projects

To effectively carry out the Bureau's management responsibilities it is necessary to provide safe, reliable access to the public lands. The standard of road that serves a given area is determined by the primary uses identified with that particular road system. For example, construction standards for fire management and limited access needs may only require a single-lane unsurfaced road whereas a double-lane surfaced road may be required to meet the multiple resource needs of an area that includes heavy public use for both commercial and recreational purposes.

Of the 44,000 miles of existing roads over which the Bureau has control, 32,000 miles are considered primitive with approximately 30,000 miles in need of improvement or upgrading. In most areas these roads do not meet safety standards and can only be used seasonally.

Roads in Support of Timber Program \$1,121,000

Timber from the public lands helps provide wood fiber to satisfy the nation's increasing demand for wood products. Inaccessible stands of timber are opened to provide a sustained flow of timber supplies. This development requires the construction of road systems from which harvest and management operations can be conducted. Timber support roads built with appropriated funds normally provide initial access to large areas of public land where more than one sale is to be offered. In these instances, the volume and value of timber which would have to be sold to totally support construction and surfacing expenditures would be excessive from the standpoint of sound timber management. However, once a block of timber land is made accessible, the remainder of the BLM forest road system is built under the provisions of timber sale contracts.

The roads planned for construction in FY 1980 will provide access to approximately 4,800 acres of public land and 17 million board feet of harvestable timber. Funds will also be used for survey and design of future projects and administration of ongoing contracts.

Roads in Support of Recreation \$ 433,000

The increasing use of the public lands for recreational purposes is directly responsible for the increased need to provide safe access to and from these lands for recreational users. In terms of total numbers of vehicles, the greatest traffic on BLM roads is a function of people using these roads for recreation activities. Existing roads provide access to only a very limited portion of the public lands which offer

recreational activities. Additional access will help relieve the heavy use pressures on existing areas and road systems and will tend to channel recreationists into areas more suited to use pressures. The funds for recreation support roads will be used for survey and design of road systems identified in the planning system as necessary for access to potential recreation areas. Survey and design in FY 1980 will provide the necessary lead time to prepare for construction in FY 1981 and beyond. Funds will also be used to administer ongoing construction contracts.

General Support Roads

\$460,000

The roads constructed in this category provide the necessary access for management and development of a multitude of resources in a given area. Roads that fall into this category are those which are not built primarily for timber or recreation management. Operation of the Bureau's two sign shops at Rawlins, Wyoming and Kingman, Arizona are partially funded from this account since a major part of the activities at these two facilities is the production of general purpose access road signs.

The FY 1980 program will, provide \$165,000 in support of the sign shops, with the balance of funding for survey and design of future projects and administration of existing contracts for general purpose roads.

Activity:	1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity:	D. Acquisition

The obligation program level for FY 1979 is \$1,801,000 including \$249,000 originally programmed for obligation prior to FY 1979.

Fiscal Year 1979, \$1,552,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$2,185,000; an increase of \$633,000.

Major Program Changes

D. Acquisition

+ \$633,000, Total \$2,185,000
Total 25 Positions.

Proposal: The Bureau acquires legal access to the public lands through easements or purchase of private inholdings when such acquisition promotes more efficient resource management. Although easements will be acquired primarily in support of the timber management program, some easements for recreational access and range improvements will also be acquired. A total of 135 easements and 900 acres of key habitat for raptors in Idaho are planned for acquisition.

Justification of Projects

Physical and legal access to the public lands must exist before available resources can be managed by BLM or utilized by the public. An estimated 8,800 easements are required to provide access to approximately 25 million acres of public land blocked by other ownership in the Lower 48 States.

Four hundred thousand dollars of the proposed increase will permit the Bureau to acquire 900 acres within the Birds of Prey Natural Area in the Snake River Canyon of Idaho. Continued agricultural development in the area is reducing the land base necessary for high rodent populations which are the principal food for resident eagles and falcons, many of which are classified as threatened or endangered species. The acquisition of this land will help stabilize the long-term food supply available for the raptors and will protect the Area's natural environment and integrity. The increase will also fund the acquisition of 18 additional easements.

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E. PAY COSTS

Total \$135,000

The requested increase of \$135,000 is the amount required to annualize the October, 1978 pay raise for civilian employees in this activity.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SYNOPSIS

2. Maintenance: Fiscal Year 1979, \$8,466,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$8,274,000; a decrease of \$192,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease(-)</u>					
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
A. Building	---	--	\$2,548,000	17	No Change
B. Recreation Facilities	-\$400,000	--	3,238,000	34	Deferral of some clean up and maintenance work.
C. Transportation Facilities	---	--	2,280,000	29	No Change
D. Pay Cost	+ 208,000 -\$192,000	-- --	208,000 \$8,274,000	-- 80	Annualization of Pay Costs

	<u>FY 1979 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Building Maintenance	\$2,548,000	\$2,548,000	-0-
Recreation Maintenance	3,638,000	3,238,000	-\$400,000
Transportation Maintenance	2,280,000	2,280,000	-0-
Pay Costs	---	208,000	+ 208,000
Total	\$8,466,000	\$8,274,000	-\$192,000

The maintenance activity provides for the care and upkeep of BLM facilities which include buildings, roads, trails, developed and undeveloped recreation sites and other management facilities such as wareyards. The primary objective is to protect the government's investment in these capital improvements, provide safe and efficient working conditions for employees and a safe, healthy environment for public land users.

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1731-32,
1762, 1782
16 U.S.C. 460Y-8
31 U.S.C. 1301
90 Stat. 2792

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides authority for:

• maintenance of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources, and

43 U.S.C. 1701
P.L. 94-579

°directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archeological values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.

16 U.S.C. 594
42 Stat. 857
P.L. 67-315

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: A. Building Maintenance

Fiscal Year 1979, \$2,548,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$2,548,000.

Major Program Changes

A. Building Maintenance

No Change

Program Description

A. Building Maintenance

Total \$2,548,000
Total 17 Positions.

The Bureau will provide preventive maintenance on 576 buildings as well as some corrective maintenance on these structures. Included are office buildings, warehouses, shops, storage buildings, fire stations, lookouts and related facilities such as parking areas and wareyards.

Emphasis will be placed on preventive maintenance of the type necessary to ensure safety to the visiting public and provide healthy working conditions for employees.

Over the past several years special emphasis has been placed on corrective maintenance associated with energy conservation measures. In FY 1980 the maintenance program will continue the emphasis on reducing fuel consumption through measures such as the installation of storm windows and doors and the addition of insulation where such opportunities are identified.

#

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: B. Recreation Maintenance

Fiscal Year 1979, \$3,638,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$3,238,000, a decrease of \$400,000.

Major Program Changes

B. Recreation Maintenance

- \$400,000, Total \$3,238,000
Total 34 Positions.

Proposal: The proposed decrease of \$400,000 in this subactivity is needed to provide funds to acquire 900 acres of land in the Birds of Prey Natural Area in Idaho. It is anticipated that this shift of funds from recreation maintenance into land acquisition is a one time adjustment applicable only to FY 1980.

Justification: The impacts of the proposed decrease on the FY 1980 recreation maintenance program are: defer cleanup of undeveloped sites and replacement of damaged improvements at developed sites. Maintenance of the heavily used, developed sites will remain at a level necessary to ensure public health and safety.

Program Description

B. Recreation Maintenance

BLM will provide maintenance at 4,055 family units in 433 developed recreation camp sites in order to maintain safe, hazard free and sanitary conditions for visitors to the public lands. This will include collection of trash and the installation and maintenance of water purification devices.

No cleanup of undeveloped recreation lands is planned.

The removal or mitigation of 1,200 hazards, such as filling in abandoned mine shafts, removing dead trees in campgrounds or barricading precipices will be undertaken to improve the safety of recreationists using the public lands.

#

Activity: 2. Maintenance

Subactivity: C. Transportation Maintenance

Fiscal Year 1979, \$2,280,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$2,280,000.

Major Program Changes

C. Transportation Maintenance

No Change

Program Description

C. Transportation Maintenance

Total \$2,280,000

Total 29 Positions.

The Bureau's transportation system consists of over 44,000 miles of road, 5,000 miles of trail and approximately 250 major bridges. Preventive and corrective maintenance improves the safety of the public users, reduces erosion potential and protects the government's capital investment in these facilities.

In FY 1980 approximately 8,300 miles of unsurfaced and 300 miles of surfaced roads will be maintained. In addition, 14 bridges and 205 miles of trail will be maintained. Emphasis is placed on those roads, trails, and bridges that receive the greatest use and have the highest erosion potential if maintenance were deferred.

D. PAY COSTS

+208,000, Total \$ 208,000

The requested increase of \$208,000 is the amount required to annualize the October, 1978 pay raise for civilian employees in this activity.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition of lands and interests therein, and construction and maintenance of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities (\$19,011,000) \$16,343,000, to remain available until expended. (16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181a, 1701, 1715, 1762; 69 Stat. 130; Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Costs to this Appropriation				Analysis of 1980 Financing					
Identification Code	Total Estimate	To Sept. 30 1977	1978 Actual	1979 Estimate	1980 Estimate	Deduct	Add	Appropriation Required 1980	Appropriation required to Complete
						Selected Resources and Unobligated Balance Start of Year	Selected Resources and Unobligated Balance End of Year		
Program by Activities:									
Direct Program:									
1. Construction & Acquisition.....	81,238	40,058	13,922	14,408	8,069	2,671	2,671	8,069	2,110
2. Maintenance.....	---	---	7,585	8,442	8,274	290	290	8,274	---
Total Direct Program	---	---	21,507	22,850	16,343	2,961	2,961	16,343	2,110
Reimbursable Program:									
2. Maintenance.....	---	---	59	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Program Costs, Funded 1/.....	---	---	21,566	22,850	16,343	2,961	2,961	16,343	2,110
Change in Selected Resources (Un-delivered Orders)...	---	---	-3,026	-3,196	---	---	---	---	---
10.00 Total Obligations..	---	---	18,540	19,654	16,343				
Financing:									
11.00 Offsetting Collections from: Fed.	---	---	-50	---	---				
Funds.....	---	---							
Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year:	---	---							
21.40 Appropriation.....	---	---	-128	-643	---				
21.49 Contract Authority.	---	---	-298	---	---				
24.40 Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year:	---	---							
Appropriation.....	---	---	643	---	---				
Budget Authority..	---	---	18,707	19,011	16,343				
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$3,419 thousand; 1979, \$7,587 thousand; 1980, \$4,686 thousand.									

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code	Costs to this Appropriation				Analysis of 1980 Financing				
	Total Estimate	To Sept. 30 1977	1978 Actual	1979 Estimate	1980 Estimate	Deduct Selected Resources and Unobligated Balance Start of Year	Add Selected Resources and Unobligated Balance End of Year	Appropriation Required 1980	Appropriation Required to Complete
Budget Authority:									
40.00 Appropriation.....	---	---	19,005	19,011	16,343				
40.49 Portion Applied to Liquidate Contract Authority.....	---	---	-298	---	---				
43.00 Appropriation (adjusted).....	---	---	18,707	19,011	16,343				
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:									
71.00 Obligations incurred net.....	---	---	18,490	19,654	16,343				
Obligated Balance, Start of Year:									
72.40 Appropriation.....	---	---	6,162	9,401	8,855				
72.49 Contract Authority Obligated Balance, End of Year:	---	---	1,626	---	---				
74.40 Appropriation.....	---	---	-9,401	-8,855	-9,369				
74.49 Contract Authority	---	---	---	---	---				
90.00 Outlays.....	---	---	16,877	20,200	15,829				

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Status of Unfunded Contract Authority (in thousands of dollars)

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Unfunded balance, start of year....	298	---	---
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	<u>-298</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Unfunded balance, end of year.....	---	---	---

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification 14-1110-0-1-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	3,824	3,610	3,821
11.3 Positions other than permanent....	2,063	1,920	2,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	<u>182</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>
Total personnel compensation....	6,069	5,690	5,981
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	611	740	722
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	364	540	500
22.0 Transportation of things.....	588	540	540
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	108	100	100
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	6	10	10
25.0 Other services.....	6,244	3,447	2,804
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,078	1,000	1,000
31.0 Equipment.....	226	240	240
32.0 Lands and structures.....	3,193	7,347	4,446
42.0 Insurance claims and idemnities...	<u>3</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total direct obligations.....	18,490	19,654	16,343
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.3 Personnel compensation: Posi- tions other than permanent.....	<u>50</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
99.0 Total obligations.....	18,540	19,654	16,343

Personnel Summary

Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions....	183	183	183
Full-time equivalent of other positions	171	171	176
Total compensable work-years.....	345	341	346
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798
Average salary of ungraded positions....	\$19,061	\$19,061	\$19,061
	=====	=====	=====
Reimbursable:			
Total number of permanent positions	0	---	---
Full-time equivalent of other positions	3	---	---
Total compensable work-years.....	2	---	---
Average GS grade.....	9.33	---	---
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	---	---

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AUTHOR
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SUBJECT
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NUMBER
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PRICE
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COUNTRY
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CITY
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STATE
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**PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF
TAXES**

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Public law 94-565 (31 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, provides for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local governments in which lands administered by BLM, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and certain other agencies are located.

Section 1 of the Act provides for annual payments equal to the greater of 75 cents per acre reduced by payments made under selected public land payment programs such as the Mineral Lands Leasing Act and the National Forest Revenue Act; or 10 cents per acre. However, payments may not exceed a statutory ceiling based on population.

Section 3 of the Act specifies additional payments not limited by population ceilings, for lands acquired for the Redwoods National Park or for additions to the National Park system and National Wilderness areas after December 31, 1970.

These payments are to be for an amount equal to 1 percent of the fair market value of the lands when acquired for each of the five fiscal years following their acquisition. However, the annual payments may not exceed the amount of real property taxes assessed and levied on the lands during the last fiscal year the lands were in private ownership. Section 106 of the Redwood National Park Amendments of 1978 provides for additional Section 3 payments if required for land acquired for expansion of the Redwood National Park. These payments are to be made after the five year payment period so that the total payment for these additions will be equal to 5 percent of their fair market value at the time they were acquired.

The total appropriation requested in 1980 is \$108,000,000 and includes a \$3,000,000 increase to provide for anticipated Section 3 payments associated with additional Forest Service and Park Service land acquisitions.

The appropriation request includes an amount not to exceed \$200,000 for BLM, Forest Service and National Park Service administrative costs of compiling payment data and processing payments authorized by Section 1 and 3 of the Act.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>				<u>Permanent Position</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted to date, 1979				2	105,000
Adjustment to base and built-in changes				---	---
1980 Base				2	105,000

1979

<u>1978 Actual</u>		<u>Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>		<u>1980 Base</u>		<u>1980 Estimate</u>		<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1980 Base</u>	
<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>

Comparison by activities:

1. Appropriation Total		1	100,000	2	105,000	2	105,000	2	108,000	--	+3,000
Total Requirements		1	100,000	2	105,000	2	105,000	2	108,000	--	+3,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Authorization

31 U.S.C. 1601 Public Law 94-565, as amended, authorizes and directs the Secretary of Interior to "make payments on a fiscal year basis to each unit of local government in which entitlement lands.... are located".

Objectives

To determine the amounts of payments for which local governments are eligible under P.L. 94-565, as amended by P.L. 95-250 and P.L. 95-469, and to make payments to the extent funds are available to all qualified recipients, and to correct for any underpayments or overpayments made in the previous fiscal year.

Base Program

The base program includes an appropriation of \$105,000,000 (of which \$200,000 is for administrative costs incurred by BLM, Forest Service and National Park Service) and two positions for the administrative workload associated with the program. Payments are calculated and made to approximately 1,600 local units of government; in FY 1978, the second year for which payments were made, these local governments received \$98,837,000 which included \$96,577,000 for 1978 payments with the balance representing adjustments in 1977 payments.

The amount required to fully fund the program has increased by an estimated 20 to 25 percent per annum as the result of a Decision issued by the Comptroller General in October 1978. This Decision states that the payments authorized by Section 1 of the Act are to be reduced only by the amount of public land payments actually received by county-type governments. Public land payments distributed either directly to school districts, or indirectly through local governments to independent school districts pursuant to State law should therefore not be deducted from the in lieu payments. Public land payments to other single or special purpose districts are to be handled in a similar manner. Deductions for these pass through public land payments were included in the computation of the FY 1977 and FY 1978 payments and in all of the funding estimates for the program through and including FY 1980.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Act amendment of 1978 and the Redwood National Park Amendments of 1978 increased the scope of payments to be made under P.L. 94-565 for FY 1979 and future years. The amendments add reserve areas administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and certain semi-active and inactive Army bases to the categories of lands eligible for payments made under Section 1 of the Act. In addition, certain acquired lands have also become eligible for payments under Section 1. The amendment authorized Section 3 payments to certain local governments in Alaska outside the boundaries of an organized borough and eliminates the limitation on Section 3 payments for authorized land acquisitions for expansion of the Redwood National Park.

The workload associated with payment computation includes; securing entitlement land acreage data from each of the Federal agencies responsible for administering these lands; determining the amount of the public land payments received by local governments from information furnished by each State government; updating population data furnished by the Bureau of the Census; manually recording these data in an automated system used for calculating payments; preparing payment reports; and processing Treasury checks and payment information for payees; distributing reports on the payments to members of the Congress, Administration officials, State government officials, and other interested parties; determining fair market value of Section 3 lands; determining the amount of real property taxes leveled in the last year prior to Federal ownership of Section 3 lands; and comparing one percent of fair market value with taxes levied to determine Section 3 payment entitlement.

Another major workload associated with the program involved answering replies to Congressional inquiries, those from State and local units of governments, the press, and from the general public. Responding to protests, appeals, preparing for litigation and processing payment adjustments are other significant workload factors.

Increase for FY 1980

(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
	1979			Inc. (+)
	Appropriation	1980	1980	or
	<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Payment to local (\$)	105,000	105,000	108,000	+3,000
Governments (FTP)	(2)	(2)	(2)	--

Although the scope of this program has been changed by Congressional action in FY 1978 and a Comptroller General's Decision issued in early FY 1979, an increase of only \$3,000,000 has been requested for increased payments to be made under Section 3 of the Act as the result of new land acquisition by the Forest Service and the National Park Service. Payments will be made on a pro-rata basis to all payees since the amount required to make full payments is expected to exceed the funding request for FY 1980. This is due to the addition of entitlement lands and the impact of the Comptroller General's decision which was not anticipated in the formulation of the initial FY 1980 budget.

Legal determinations and judicial decisions expanding the scope and level of payments authorized by the Act of October 20, 1976 as amended may only be applied to payments to be made in fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year in which such determinations and decisions are made.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$3,000,000 increase is as follows:

Object Class	41.0	Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	\$+3,000,000
--------------	------	--------------------------------------	--------------

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Payments In-Lieu of Taxes

Object Class	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
11. Personnel Compensation								
11.1 Permanent Positions 1/	2	2	35	2	2	35	--	--
11.3 Positions Other-Than-Permanent	2	1	--	2	1	--	--	--
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
Total Personnel Compensation	4	3	36	4	3	36	--	--
Other Objects:								
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits			5			5		--
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons			2			2		--
23.1 Standard level user charges			3			3		--
25.0 Other Services			150			150		--
26.0 Supplies and Materials			2			2		--
31.0 Equipment			2			2		--
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions			104,800			107,800		+3,000
Total Requirements			105,000			108,000		+3,000

1/ No lapse anticipated for this appropriation.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976 (31 U.S.C. 1601), (\$105,000,000) \$108,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That this appropriation may be used to correct underpayments in the previous fiscal year to achieve equity among all qualified recipients. (Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1114-0-1-852	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
 Program by activities:			
Payments to local governments (total programs costs, funded).....	98,958	105,000	108,000
Change in selected resources (un-delivered orders).....	<u>47</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
10.00 Total obligations.....	99,005	105,000	108,000
 Financing:			
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing.....	<u>995</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation).	100,000	105,000	108,000
 Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	99,005	105,000	108,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.	11	1,408	1,408
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year...	<u>-1,408</u>	<u>-1,408</u>	<u>-1,408</u>
90.00 Outlays.....	97,608	105,000	108,000

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code 14-1114-0-1-852	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
 Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	10	35	35
11.3 Positions other than permanent....	4	---	---
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total personnel compensation.....	15	36	36
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	1	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	---	3	3
25.0 Other services.....	151	150	150
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	---	2	2
31.0 Equipment.....	---	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	<u>98,837</u>	<u>104,800</u>	<u>107,800</u>
99.0 Total obligations.....	99,005	105,000	108,000

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Personnel Summary

	<u>1978 actual</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>1980 est.</u>
Total number of permanent positions.....	1	2	2
Full-time equivalent of other positions..	2	2	2
Total compensable work-years.....	3	3	3
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Twenty-five percent of the revenue from timber harvesting on the revested Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands is made available to BLM for four principal activities on the revested lands in the eighteen O&C counties of Western Oregon. Funds will finance the following activities:

1. Construction and Acquisition - Provides for construction of road maintenance facilities at Sawyer Creek and Glide, Oregon; construction or improvement of nine recreation sites; construction and surfacing of 13 miles of timber access roads; surfacing of 21 miles of existing roads; and acquisition of easements for roads in commercial timber areas.
2. Maintenance - Provides for maintenance of access roads, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities and maintenance of administrative facilities.
3. Renewable Resource Management - Provides for reforestation, timber stand improvement, sale of timber including mortality salvage and commercial thinning, forest genetics, protection, and other resource management actions on O&C lands.
4. Planning and Data Management - Provides for the preparation and updating of Bureau planning system documents and for automated data processing costs in support of the management of O&C lands and their resources.

Status of the O&C Grant Land Fund is as follows:

	<u>\$000s</u>
Carryover into FY 1979	\$ 20,931
Estimated new budget authority FY 1979	+55,000
Total available FY 1979	\$ 75,931
Obligations FY 1979	-60,110
 Carryover into FY 1980	 \$ 15,812
Estimated new budget authority FY 1980	+55,000
Total available FY 1980	\$ 70,812
Obligations FY 1980	-54,200
 Carryover into FY 1981	 \$ 16,612

New Budget authority in the O&C fund is a direct function of the current year receipts from the harvest of timber and other commercial products on O&C lands and is, therefore, largely uncontrollable.

These balances provide a reserve against periods when conditions might result in reduced levels of timber harvesting with the associated reductions in projected new budget authority. Thus, the availability of funds in excess of planned obligations provides necessary flexibility to react to current conditions in Western Oregon and meet planned levels of activity even though current year receipts may not, in and of themselves, support such levels.

The decrease in the obligation program from \$60,119,000 in FY 1979 to \$54,200,000 in FY 1980 is primarily the result of the one-time funding increase in FY 1979 for the Salem District Office complex (\$5,800,000).

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands/

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:				1979 Obligation Program Approved To Date		1980 Base		1980 Estimate		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1980 Base	
	Perm. Posns.	Amount		Perm. Posns.	Amount	Perm. Posns.	Amount	Perm. Posns.	Amount	Perm. Posns.	Amount
Obligation Approved to Date, 1979.....	---	---		8	\$	8	\$	8	\$	---	---
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:				9	1,241	9	---	9	1,891	---	+
Construction program decreases (zero-base program).....		\$16,535		13	8,251	13	---	13	6,796	---	+
Subtotal, adjustments to base and built-in changes.....				26	950	26	---	26	600	---	+
1980 Base.....				56	16,535	56	---	56	9,740	---	+
											9,740
Comparison by activities:											
1. Construction and Acquisition											
A. Building Construction.....	8	\$ 1,559		6	296	6	296	6	260	---	36
B. Recreation Construction.....	9	923		30	1,205	30	1,205	30	1,084	---	121
C. Transportation Construction.....	13	4,391		86	5,385	86	5,385	86	4,899	---	486
D. Acquisition.....	26	721		122	6,886	122	6,886	122	6,243	---	643
Subtotal.....	56	7,594								---	---
2. Maintenance											
A. Building Maintenance.....	6	160		357	16,084	357	16,084	357	15,496	---	588
B. Recreation Maintenance.....	30	905		158	17,606	158	17,606	158	19,687	---	2,081
C. Transportation Maintenance.....	106	3,173		29	1,978	29	1,978	29	1,996	---	18
Subtotal.....	142	4,238		544	35,668	544	35,668	544	37,179	---	1,511
3. Renewable Resource Management											
A. Timber Management and Protection.....	311	15,760		25	805	25	805	25	811	---	6
B. Timber Development.....	158	13,438		8	225	8	225	8	227	---	2
C. Other Forest Resources.....	29	879		33	1,030	33	1,030	33	1,038	---	8
Subtotal.....	498	30,077								---	---
4. Planning and Data Management											
A. Planning.....	25	635		79	(2,500)	79	(2,500)	79	(2,500)	---	---
B. Data Management.....	8	295								---	---
Subtotal.....	33	930								---	---
5. Common Program Services											
A. Services.....	73	(2,500)								---	---
INCREASES.....										---	10,616
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS.....	802	\$42,839		834	\$60,119	834	\$43,584	834	\$54,200	---	---

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activities
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity	Appropriation 1978	Appropriation 1979	1980 Budget Estimate
1. Construction and Acquisition			
Appropriation.....	\$ 9,645	\$15,250	\$ 9,500
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/.....	9,608	11,659	10,374
Total available.....	19,253	26,909	19,874
Obligation program.....	7,594	16,535	9,740
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	11,659	10,374	10,134
2. Maintenance			
Appropriation.....	2,900	3,750	6,000
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/.....	5,858	4,520	1,384
Total available.....	8,758	8,270	7,384
Obligation program.....	4,238	6,886	6,243
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	4,520	1,384	1,141
3. Renewable Resource Management			
Appropriation.....	29,600	35,000	38,500
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/.....	5,379	4,902	4,234
Total available.....	34,979	39,902	42,734
Obligation program.....	30,077	35,668	37,179
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	4,902	4,234	5,555
4. Planning and Data Management			
Appropriation.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/.....	---	70	40
Total available.....	1,000	1,070	1,040
Obligation program.....	930	1,030	1,038
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	70	40	2
Summary			
Total Appropriation.....	43,145	55,000	55,000
Total Unobligated balance brought forward 1/.....	20,845	21,151	16,032
Total Availability.....	63,990	76,151	71,032
Total Obligation program.....	42,839	60,119	54,200
Total Unobligated balance carried forward.....	21,151	16,032	16,832

1/ Includes unobligated balances and unapportioned receipts unavailable for obligation in year of receipt.

Justification of Program and Performance

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1181
P.L. 75-405

The Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937 provides for conservtion, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.

53 Stat. 753

The Act of May 24, 1939 relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in western Oregon.

16 U.S.C. 594
42 Stat. 857
P.L. 67-315

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, in the event that any provision of this Act is in conflict with or inconsistant with the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181(j) and May 24, 1939 (53 Stat 753) insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 USC 1181) provided that revenues from the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands be distributed according to the following formula:

1. Fifty percent to the 18 O&C counties
2. Twenty-five percent to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and after the United States Treasury was reimbursed for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes prior to 1937.
3. Twenty-five percent to the general fund of the Treasury to be made available upon appropriation by Congress to administer the O&C lands.

By 1951, the Treasury was repaid in full for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes and according to the O&C Act the 18 counties were entitled to 75% of the receipts. However, in 1953, the counties offered to return one-third (or 25% of total receipts) to the United States for the exclusive development and management of O&C lands.

Since then, Congress has appropriated a portion of the returned receipts for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads for the development of the vast timber resources on a sustained yield basis as well as reforestation, and other improvements to the O&C lands. Since 1960, the full 25% of aggregate receipts has been appropriated by Congress under the Oregon and California Grant Land Fund Appropriation.

If the appropriation were disallowed, then the O&C counties would be entitled to the funds now appropriated for the improvement, development and management of the lands in the form of a permanent appropriation. The current BLM program for the lands would either be virtually eliminated or require alternate sources of Federal funding.

Construction and Acquisition Program Synopsis

1. Construction and Acquisition: Fiscal Year 1979, \$15,250,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$9,500,000; a decrease of \$5,750,000.

On an obligational basis: Fiscal Year 1979, \$16,535,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$9,740,000; a decrease of \$6,795,000.

Obligation Program (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Increase(+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
A. -\$5,640	--	\$ 453	8	Building Construction
B. + 650	--	1,891	9	Recreation Construction
C. -1,455	--	6,796	13	Transportation Construction
D. - 350	--	600	26	Acquisition
- \$6,795	--	\$9,740	56	

<u>Subactivity</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Building Construction	\$6,093	\$ 453	-\$5,640
Recreation Construction	1,241	1,891	+ 650
Transportation Construction	8,251	6,796	-1,455
Acquisition	950	600	- 350
Total	\$16,535	\$9,740	-\$6,795

Construction is a zero-base program. The FY 1980 program consists of the following new projects:

Building Projects

Sawyer Creek Road Maintenance Shop Facilities	\$174,000
Glide Road Maintenance Shop Facilities	89,000
Survey, Design and Administration	190,000
Total, Building Construction	\$453,000

Recreation Projects

Loon Lake Recreation Site	568,000
Shotgun Recreation Site	53,000
Topsey Recreation Site	21,000
Rogue River Recreation Sites (4)	116,000

Recreation Projects (Cont.)

Fisherman's Bend Recreation Site	21,000
Rand Recreation Site	79,000
Survey and Design and Acquisition	153,000
U.S. Forest Service Recreation Construction	<u>880,000</u>

Total, Recreation Construction	\$1,891,000
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Transportation Construction

Nehalem Road (grade and surface 6 miles)	\$ 400,000
Sagaberd Road (grade and surface 7 miles)	900,000
Middle Fork Copper Creek Road (surface 13 miles)	300,000
Shale City Road (surface 8 miles)	160,000
Aggregate Production (150,000 tons)	1,000,000
Drainage Structures	450,000
Planning and Reconnaissance	232,000
Survey, Design and Administration	670,000
U.S. Forest Service Transportation Construction	<u>2,684,000</u>

Total, Transportation Construction	\$6,796,000
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Acquisition

Title clearance appraisals, easements	<u>\$ 600,000</u>
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Total Construction and Acquisition	\$9,740,000
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FY 1980 Program

Activity:	1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity:	A. Building Construction

	1979 Program	1980 Estimate	(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands) Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements (\$)	6,093	453	-5,640
(FTP)	(8)	(8)	--

A. Building Construction

Objectives

This program provides for construction of buildings required for administration of the O&C Grant Lands resource management programs. The FY 1980 projects include:

Sawyer Creek Road Maintenance Shop Facilities	\$174,000
Glide Road Maintenance Shop Facilities	174,000
Survey, Design and Administration	<u>105,000</u>
TOTAL	\$453,000

Project Justification

PROJECT TITLE: Sawyer Creek Road Maintenance Facilities \$174,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	<u>\$174,000</u>	\$ ---
Total	\$174,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					1st

NEED:

The existing maintenance shop was constructed in 1961 and is located on BLM land approximately 40 miles west of Scotsburg, Oregon. The increase in maintenance personnel and equipment have out-grown the existing facility. It is not feasible to expand the existing facility because of the topography of the adjacent land. In addition the site is no longer strategically located in relation to the overall road maintenance operation area. This situation results in back tracking and overlapping travel routes to work areas. There are no provisions for undercover storage of materials or equipment at the present site.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed facility will include:

Shop/Office Building, 1,500 sq. ft.
Equipment and Material Storage Building, 1,800 sq. ft.
Fuel and Oil Storage Building, 400 sq. ft.
Fenced Yard Area, 1,500 linear feet

BENEFITS:

The new maintenance station will provide a suitable working area for equipment maintenance and storage of materials. The new location will provide improved access to work areas, commercial services and supply sources. This will provide more efficient operating schedules and equipment utilization.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Glide Road Maintenance Shop Facilities \$174,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$174,000	\$ ---
Total	\$174,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					1st

NEED:

The existing maintenance shop was constructed in 1960 and is located approximately 12 miles northeast of Glide, Oregon. The existing shop is too small to provide suitable space for maintenance or storage of equipment and supplies. There are no provisions for enclosed storage of equipment and supplies. The semi-isolated location is unsuitable for caretaker arrangements and therefore leaves the site open to vandalism. The station is no longer strategically located in relation to the center of the maintenance unit operations and necessitates backtracking and overlapping travel routes about 40 percent of the time.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed facilities include:

Shop/Office Building, 1,500 sq. ft.
Equipment and Material Storage Building, 1,800 sq. ft.
Fuel and Oil Storage Building, 400 sq. ft.
Fenced Yard Area, 1,500 linear feet

BENEFITS:

The new maintenance station will provide a suitable area for equipment maintenance and storage of materials. The new location at Glide will provide more direct access to work areas, commercial repair services, and supply sources. This will reduce field operation and overhead costs by creating more efficient operating schedules and reducing equipment time by shortening travel distances to the work areas.

X X X X X X X X

SURVEY, DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION

\$105,000

This funding will provide capability for survey, design and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and provide for administration of ongoing construction contracts.

#

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: B. Recreation Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Program	1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
(1). BLM	(\$)	966	1,011	+45
	(FTP)	(9)	(9)	--
(2). U.S. Forest	(\$)	275	880	+605
Service	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	--
Total Requirements	(\$)	1,241	1,891	+650
	(FTP)	(9)	(9)	--

Objectives

B. Recreation Construction

This program provides for planning, site studies, survey and design for construction and upgrading of recreation facilities on O&C Grant Lands. Areas with high recreational values have been opened to the public as a result of the Bureau's timber management road construction program in Western Oregon. Increased use has caused fire hazards, pollution problems and in some cases a degradation of the recreation resource values. The FY 1980 projects include:

Loon Lake Recreation Site	\$568,000
Shotgun Recreation Site	53,000
Topsey Recreation Site	21,000
Rogue River Recreation Sites (4)	116,000
Fisherman's Bend	21,000
Rand Recreation Site	79,000
Survey, Design and Administration	<u>153,000</u>
Total	\$1,011,000

Project Justification

PROJECT TITLE: Loon Lake Recreation Site \$568,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$568,000	\$ ---
Total	\$568,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:	X				
Construction Completion:					1st

NEED:

The present Loon Lake complex consists of 61 camp sites, 28 picnic sites as well as group areas, a beach and dock facilities. Because of the moderate weather conditions visitor use occurs throughout most of the year. Visitor days of 105,000 per year were recorded prior to renovation. This included 175 days that the complex was filled to capacity.

The Loon Lake recreation site has over the past three years, experienced a complete renovation. This work has consisted of reconstruction of the water and sewage treatment systems, renovation of the picnic and camp units and construction of a caretaker/shop building, waste-water disposal sites and the paving of some roads. The two original sanitary facilities have deteriorated to the point where some of the floors have settled and the plumbing is not functional. As a result of the reconstruction and changes in public use patterns three additional small restroom facilities are required. In addition, to prevent the disposal of fish cleaning waste on-site, a small facility is needed to collect and dispose of this material.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project for FY 1980 will consist of:

Construction of 3 Additional Restroom Facilities
Renovation of 2 Existing Sanitary Facilities
Fish Cleaning Waste Disposal Facility
Complete Road Paving

BENEFITS:

These facilities will complete the multi-phase reconstruction of the Loon Lake complex. It will provide facilities which can accommodate anticipated use loads and provide a healthy and safe environment for the recreationists.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Shotgun Recreation Site

\$ 53,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$ 53,000	\$ ---
Total	\$ 53,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:	X				
Construction Completion:	X				

NEED:

The existing facilities at the Shotgun Creek complex consist of 15 picnic units, 7 group areas and 2 shelters. This new complex receives 70,000 visitor days per year. As a result of the heavy use, construction of an administrative building which includes a shop with watchman-caretaker quarters was initiated in FY 1979. The proposed funding will complete this administrative building in FY 1980. Completion of this facility is necessary to provide caretaker quarters, a repair shop and storage facilities for equipment and supplies required for the operation and maintenance of the site.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project for FY 1980 will consist of:

Complete construction of shop building and equipment storage area
Fenced work area

BENEFITS:

This facility will provide both the necessary quarters for a resident caretaker during the heavy-use season and a secured area where equipment and supplies can be stored. These improvements will increase the efficiency of the management and maintenance program at this site by eliminating the need to haul material and equipment to the site on a routine basis.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Topsey Campground

\$ 21,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$ 21,000	\$ ---
Total	\$ 21,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:	X				
Construction Completion:	X				

NEED:

This existing campground consists of 12 camp sites and received 18,600 visitor days per year. The site does not have a potable water supply. A well exists on the site but a water system must be installed to develop this resource.

DESCRIPTION:

This project includes the development and installation of a pressurized water system at the campground.

BENEFITS:

The planned water system will provide potable water for this site thus eliminating the existing health and safety hazard created by the current utilization of water taken from the backwater of the John Boyle Dam.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Rogue River Recreation Sites (4) \$116,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$116,000	\$250,000
Total	\$116,000	\$250,000

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:	X				
Construction Completion:			X		

NEED:

The Rogue River is one of eight rivers in the nation to form the initial National Wild and Scenic River System. The river is divided into sections which are classified as wild, scenic, or recreation, based on the amount of development and accessibility. The four proposed sites concern only the BLM Hellgate Recreation Area, a 27-mile segment of the Rogue River from the Applegate River to Grave Creek which is classified as recreation. An additional 3 sites are planned for development in the future.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed projects for FY 1980 include development at the following sites:

Applegate Landing

- Access
- Boat Ramp
- Picnic Sites (3)
- Restroom
- Parking Area - 10 Vehicles

Steelhead Wayside

- Improved Road and Trail Access
- Restroom
- Parking Area - 5 Vehicles

Rainbow Wayside

- Improved Road and Trail Access
- Restroom
- Parking Area - 5 Vehicles

Carpenter's Island Wayside

- Improved Road and Trail Access
- Restroom
- Parking Area - 5 Vehicles

BENEFITS:

The planned developments are located along a stretch of river that is excellent for steelhead fishing. The sites will provide ready access for bank fisherman and other users as well as parking and sanitary facilities. The boat ramp will provide launch and take out facilities and will complete planned boat access facilities on the Recreation Section of the river.

COSTS TO COMPLETE:

The requested \$116,000 will permit completion of the planned projects.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Fisherman's Bend

\$ 21,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Construction	\$ 21,000	\$ ---
Total	\$ 21,000	\$ ---

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Construction Start:	X				
Construction Completion:		X			

NEED:

The existing facilities at Fisherman's Bend consist of 38 camp sites, 2 group camps, 21 picnic units and 3 group picnic areas. Approximately 22,200 people visit the site yearly. At the present time there is heavy over use of the site's camp units due to the lack of effective means to control the number of facilities and vehicles at each site. In addition, there is considerable traffic through the facility at all hours of the night which causes disturbance to visitors. A means of controlling traffic with a central location to assign camp units is necessary to provide a more efficient operation and enjoyable experience for the recreationist. The proposed project, an entrance station facility, would provide the necessary means to solve the existing problems.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project consists of the construction and installation of an entrance station.

BENEFITS:

Provide the means for one individual to assign campsites and control the flow of non-user traffic, particularly at night.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Rand Recreation Site

\$ 79,000

COST PHASING:

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Future</u>
Survey and Design	\$ 79,000	\$ 60,000
Construction	---	1,940,000
Total	\$ 79,000	\$2,000,000

FY 1980 PROJECT SCHEDULE

	<u>Quarter</u>				<u>FY 1981</u>
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	
Survey and Design Completion:			X		
Construction Start:					X
Construction Completion:					

NEED:

The proposed recreation/administrative complex site is located along the Rogue River near the point which separates the Recreation and Wild sections of the river. A centralized facility at this site can conveniently and efficiently satisfy the needs of the recreationist using either the recreation or wild segments of the river. The large forested area at Rand contains natural features suitable for recreational developments which will benefit both types of river users.

The planned campground, launching ramp and vehicle parking will alleviate the crowding and congestion encountered at Grave Creek Landing and Alameda Park by recreationists preparing to embark on a trip down the Wild section of the River.

A visitor information/administrative center will serve as administrative headquarters for the river permit system which has been initiated by the Bureau. The manned facility will contain exhibits and information which will place special emphasis on the history of the Rogue River area.

Total development of the complex is planned to include:

- Launch Facilities
- Raft Staging Area
- Picnic Sites (15)
- Restroom - Picnic Area
- Drive-In Campground - 20 Units
- Restroom/Shower - Campground
- Visitor Information/Administration Center - 7,000 sq. ft.
- Environmental Education Area
- Parking Area - 20 Vehicles
- Parking Area/Storage - 30 Vehicles for boaters

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project for FY 1980 consists of the survey and design of the sewage and water systems and the visitor information/administrative building.

BENEFITS:

When completed, the total project will provide the basic administrative and management facilities necessary for the Bureau to carry out its management responsibilities on that portion of the Rogue River that is under its jurisdiction.

COSTS TO COMPLETE:

The requested funds will provide for the survey and design of the most complex portions of the total project. In future years, additional funds for construction and additional survey and design will be required. These out-year costs are estimated at \$2,000,000.

X X X X X X X X

SURVEY, DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION

\$153,000

This funding will provide capability for planning, survey, design and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and provides for administration of ongoing construction contracts.

#

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
 Subactivity: C. Transportation Construction

		(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)		
		1979	1980	Inc. (+)
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	or
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
(1).	BLM (\$)	4,733	4,112	-621
	(FTP)	(13)	(13)	--
(2).	U.S. Forest (\$)	3,518	2,684	-834
	Service (FTP)	(--)	(--)	--
Total Requirements	(\$)	8,251	6,796	-1,455
	(FTP)	(13)	(13)	--

Objectives

The road construction program provides for survey, design and construction of access roads in support of Western Oregon's timber management program. Road systems must be planned and constructed sufficiently ahead of actual timber sales to insure an orderly, well balanced schedule of timber harvest.

Project proposed for FY 1980 include:

Nehalem Road (grading and surfacing - 6 miles)	\$ 400,000
Sagaberd Road (grading and surfacing - 7 miles)	900,000
Middle Fork Copper Creek Road (surfacing - 13 miles)	300,000
Shale City Road (surfacing - 8 miles)	160,000
Aggregate Production (150,000 tons)	1,000,000
Drainage Structures	450,000

Other costs associated with transportation construction include:

Planning and reconnaissance	232,000
Survey, Design and Administration	<u>670,000</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$4,112,000</u>
U.S. Forest Service Transportation Construction	<u>2,684,000</u>
Total Requirements	\$6,796,000

Access road construction financed by O&C Grant Land funds supplements the 300 to 500 miles of road constructed yearly under the terms of timber sale contracts. This program provides access for timber harvest and salvage as well as multiple use activities in areas where the road construction is not appropriately included in the timber sale. Roads constructed with these funds are usually difficult to construct (heavy rock excavation, etc.), lengthy, or of a higher standard than required solely for timber removal. Roads of this nature are normally difficult to construct under terms of timber sale contracts because of costs and special requirements that could limit the number of prospective bidders at a sale and/or would require excessive volumes of timber in a single sale to finance the construction.

#

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: D. Acquisition

	(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)		
	1979	1980	Inc. (+)
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	or
			<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	950	600	-350
(FTP)	(26)	(26)	--

The acquisition program is designed to acquire access across private lands as needed to support the Western Oregon timber management program. In addition, it provides for the purchase of land needed to facilitate O&C timber management programs such as, administrative sites, seed orchards and tree nurseries. To provide an orderly, well balanced timber harvest program, acquisition of legal and physical access to the O&C lands through easement purchases is required in advance of road construction or road use on behalf of the removal of forest products.

The proposed acquisition program for FY 1980 consists of:

70 easements to public lands	\$600,000
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Activities which are included in the proposed funding level include right-of-way surveys, acquisition negotiations, appraisals, payment for easements, title services, and processing of agreements for exchange of road use.

#

Maintenance Program Synopsis

2. Maintenance: Fiscal Year 1979, \$3,750,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$6,000,000; an increase of \$2,250,000.

On an obligational basis: Fiscal Year 1979, \$6,886,000; Fiscal Year 1980, \$6,243,000; a decrease of \$643,000.

Obligation Program (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Increase(+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
A. -\$ 36	--	\$ 260	6	Building Maintenance
B. - 121	--	1,084	30	Recreation Maintenance
C. - 486	--	4,899	86	Transportation Maintenance
- \$643	--	\$6,243	122	

<u>Subactivity</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Building Maintenance	\$ 296	\$ 260	-\$ -36
Recreation Maintenance	1,205	1,084	-121
Transportation Maintenance	5,385	4,899	-486
Total	\$ 6,886	\$6,243	-\$ 643

FY 1980 Maintenance Program

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: A. Building Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1979</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u> or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	296	296	260	-36
(FTP)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--

Objectives

The basic objectives of the building maintenance program are to:

- Inspect all buildings, yards, parking lots and identify repairs needed.
- Repair interior and exterior of buildings as required.

- Repair and/or replace water, sewage and electrical utility systems that do not meet safety and health codes.
- Resurface parking areas, repair fences and provide upkeep on landscaping at administrative facilities.

Base Program

The base program provides essential maintenance on 99 buildings, 32 yards and facilities at BLM's two tree seed nurseries. In addition, related parking lots, utility systems, fencing and landscaping are maintained.

Decrease for FY 1980

The \$36,000 decrease is a result of the Medford District Office complex not being completed as originally planned in FY 1978. Completion is anticipated in late 1979 or early 1980.

The object class for the \$36,000 decrease is as follows (dollars amounts in thoudands):

Other Services	- \$31
Supplies and Materials	- <u>5</u>
Total	- \$36

#

Activity: 2. Maintenance
 Subactivity: B. Recreation Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979 Program	1980 Base	1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements (\$)	1,205	1,205	1,804	-121
(FTP)	(30)	(30)	(30)	--

Objectives

Maintenance of recreational facilities in Western Oregon is necessary to protect prior capital investments and provide a safe, healthy environment for the public using both developed and undeveloped recreation sites.

Base Program

The Bureau administers, repairs and maintain 63 developed recreation sites in the O&C counties of western Oregon. This includes providing such services as garbage collection and disposal, sanitation facilities upkeep and provision for safe drinking water for users of developed recreation sites.

Decrease for FY 1980

The decrease of \$121,000 for FY 1980 represents a reduction in the corrective maintenance program resulting from the new facilities at Loon Lake. These new facilities will reduce the overall need for corrective maintenance funds in Western Oregon in FY 1980. The level of preventative maintenance will remain at the same level as FY 1979.

The object class detail of the \$121,000 decrease is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Other Services	-\$100
Supplies and Materials	<u>- 21</u>
Total	- \$121

#

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: C. Transportation Maintenance

	(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1979	1980	1980	Inc. (+)
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	5,385	5,385	4,899	-486
(FTP)	(86)	(86)	(86)	--

Objectives

The major objective of this subactivity is to provide maintenance on forest roads to permit efficient land and resource management through improved access to insure an even flow of logs to utilization centers; and to reduce potential erosion hazards on surfaced and unsurfaced roads.

Base Program

BLM performs preventive and corrective maintenance on over 8,000 miles of forest access roads in western Oregon. Portions of this road system are in sub-standard condition and pose serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact for beyond the immediately surrounding area. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides, and other degradations of outdoor surroundings. The program includes maintenance projects to alleviate the above problems, to reduce the long-run cost of major reconstruction of existing roads, and to provide more efficient land and resource management through improved access by the forest industry as well as the general public.

Decreases for FY 1980

The decrease of \$486,000 for FY 1980 represents a reduction in the corrective maintenance program. A portion of this decrease will be offset by expanding the operator/user maintenance program in western Oregon. However, there will be a reduction of 100 miles of corrective maintenance and a reduction in the road-side brush removal program. This reduced level of corrective maintenance will not impact the offering of the sustain yield allowable cut volumes.

The object class detail for the \$486,000 decrease is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Other Services	-\$440
Supplies and Materials	- 17
Equipment	<u>- 29</u>
Total	-\$486

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
 Subactivity: A. Timber Management and Protection

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)						
					Inc. (+)	
					or	
		FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1980	Dec. (-)	
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>		
<u>Timber Management</u>						
(1)	BLM	(\$)	13,856	13,856	12,997	- 859
		(FTP)	(430)	(430)	(430)	--
(2)	U.S. Forest	(\$)	55	55	100	- 45
	Service	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--
<u>Forest Protection</u>						
	BLM	(\$)	2,173	2,173	2,399	- 226
		(FTP)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--
Total Requirements		(\$)	\$16,084	\$16,084	\$15,496	- 588
		(FTP)	(436)	(436)	(436)	--

Objectives

Timber Management - This program, when combined with Forest Management in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale and administration of timber contracts to support an annual allowable cut of 1.172 billion board feet from O&C, and intermingled public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road land in western Oregon.

Timber Protection - This program provides fire protection for O&C timber resources.

Base Program

Timber Management - The revested O&C grant lands and other intermingled Federal lands are managed for permanent forest production in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1937, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These acts require that timber be harvested in conformance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Management practices utilized to meet the allowable cut include: clear cut harvesting of residual old growth timber stands, commercial thinnings, select cuttings, and mortality salvage.

These practices provide an annual flow of timber to local industry, of from 800 million to 1-1/2 billion board feet, depending on lumber market conditions and the rate of harvest by BLM timber sale purchasers.

Annually, the Bureau prepares and offers about 500 sales valued at more than \$220 million. In 1978, the direct cost of selling 1.172 billion board feet of timber was \$9 per thousand board feet, while the average selling price of timber was \$190 per thousand board feet.

Actual and anticipated resources from forest management activities in western Oregon by land classes are as follows:

	(In millions of dollars)		
	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
O&C Grant Lands	\$172.6	\$220.0	\$220.0
Coos Bay Wagon Road	\$ 12.6	\$ 16.0	\$ 16.0

The base program also includes funding for the effort required to meet the environmental statement schedule as provided in the National Resources Defense Council Court agreement. In FY 1980 one environmental statement which combines the South Coast and Curry (Coos Bay District) sustained yield units will be completed. This environmental statement is the third such one scheduled, preceeded by the Josephine and Jackson/Klamath statements with an additional five statements to be completed by July 1, 1982.

Timber Protection - Fire protection for the 2.4 million acres of Bureau-administered lands in western Oregon is contracted to the State of Oregon and local fire protective associations; but BLM supports the protection effort by advance construction of firebreaks and helipads, and snag felling, which are essential to the overall fire control and protection effort.

Decrease for FY 1980

The FY 1980 decrease of \$588,000 represents a more refined estimate of the anticipated funding needs for the timber management and protection subactivity based on actual obligations in FY 1977 and FY 1978.

Timber Management - The \$859,000 decrease is offset by the proposed increase in the timber development subactivity. Actual experience in FY 1977 and FY 1978, as well as the planned obligation program for FY 1979, indicates that more funds were earmarked for this subactivity than were actually needed while the funding planned in the timber development subactivity was not adequate to meet program needs. This reduction represents an effort to balance the program needs in each subactivity. This reduction will not impact the sustained yield allowable cut or progress toward completing scheduled environmental impact statements.

Forest Protection - The \$226,000 increase will be used to offset increased costs of fire protection contracts as well as for increases in administrative work such as fire qualification ratings, fire planning and fire protection contract administration.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this decrease follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	<u>Number</u>
Positions, Other-Than-Permanent	-19
Personnel Compensation, Other-Than-Permanent	-\$350
Other Services	- 98
Supplies and Materials	- 110
Equipment	- 30
Total	-\$588

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
 Subactivity: B. Timber Development

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

		FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1980	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
(1)	BLM (\$)	17,308	17,308	19,250	+ 1,942
	(FTP)	(146)	(146)	(146)	--
(2)	U.S. Forest (\$)	298	298	437	+ 139
	Service (FTP)	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$17,606	\$17,606	\$19,687	+ 2,081
	(FTP)	(158)	(158)	(158)	--

Objectives

The allowable cut is predicated on the assumption that intensive reforestation practices will follow timber harvests and that the wood producing capacity of existing stands of timber will be improved through forest development practices.

Base Program

Intensive forest development practices include precommercial thinning, site improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, genetic improvement, and forest fertilization.

Since the allowable cut plan was approved in 1971, land uses have changed. Base lands that were previously recognized as timber lands have been, and are now being, reclassified for other uses as buffer strips for wild, scenic and other rivers, wildlife areas, and watershed protection. As a result, the diminished land base must be offset by increased growth to maintain the allowable cut level.

Major work outputs from the base program are:

Reforestation	39,200 acres
Site Preparation	32,900 acres
Precommercial Thinning	11,700 acres
Conifer Release	22,800 acres
Site Protection	6,800 acres
Fertilization	1,500 acres

Prompt reforestation, coupled with planned forest development practices are responsible for an overall 25 percent increase in allowable cut timber offerings. With only the successful regeneration of cut-over lands, the sales program would amount to 939 million board feet per year. However, other intensive development practices enable the Bureau to increase that level, on a sustained yield basis, to 1.172 million board feet annually. Additional emphasis on forest genetic work offers promise of increased timber growth and can help off-set the impact of a reduced timber production base due to the recognition of other resource values. For example, an 11 percent increase in timber productivity from a first generation tree improvement program was included in the approved 1971 allowable cut calculation. Whereas the first generation program relies on wild pollination to effectuate improvement within established seed orchards from superior stock, the second generation program will build on the qualities of improved stock by controlled fertilization. All progeny in the seed orchard are tested to insure superior growth and yield characteristics before seedlings are grown in quantity for reforestation projects. This new growth and yield data will be included in new timber harvest plans and allowable cut computations. The second generation seed is expected to provide a 22 percent gain per acre in timber yield in western Oregon. Similar opportunities for improved timber production are inherent in the forest fertilization program. Based on several years of testing, this practice may be undertaken in an environmentally acceptable way with potential increase of 15 to 30 percent in timber yields.

The application of herbicides for the control of bursh and other vegetative competition has been a key public issue in western Oregon. This practice, which is important in the conversion of non-productive forest sites, as well as the successful establishment of new forest plantations has been temporarily suspended following an environmental analysis of the program. An environmental statement has been prepared and plans to resume the use of herbicide is included in both the Fiscal Year 1979 and 1980 forest development program.

Increase in FY 1980

The FY 1980 increase of \$2,081,000 is partially represented by the shift of \$588,000 from the timber management and protection subactivity to the timber development subactivity. This shift is based on historical expenditures needed for forest management in FY 1977 and 1978 as well as the planned obligation program in FY 1979. The balance of the increase, \$1,493,000, represents an increase in the timber development program necessary to maintain the sustained yield allowable cut plan.

The costs of timber development activities have increased substantially over the past several years as illustrated by the following examples:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1978</u>
Tree Planting	\$20-30/acre	\$130-170/acre
Precommercial Thinning	\$40-50/acre	\$70-80/acre

These examples of cost increases are attributable to several factors. First, under intensive management practices the requirements for tree planting have changed from a standard 8-foot by 8-foot spacing to a 7 foot by 7 foot or 6 foot by 6 foot spacing. Larger planting stock with a better survival rate is also being used, thus increasing the cost. Second, the inflation rate of 8 to 10 percent per year has caused contracting costs to increase considerably. Costs for contracting represents about 70 percent of the total budget for timber development. These increased costs are a direct reflection of the inflationary aspects of the existing economy. As a result, an increase in the funding level is required to maintain, and where necessary, increase the program to support the western Oregon sustained yield allowable cut.

Additional units of output from this increase include:

Reforestation	+ 3,000 acres
Site Preparation	+14,500 acres
Site Protection	+ 2,000 acres

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the increase is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	<u>Number</u>	
Positions, Other-Than-Permanent	+19	
Personnel Compensation, Other-Than-Permanent		+\$ 350
Other Services		+ 1,456
Supplies and Materials		+ 190
Equipment		+ 85
Total		+\$2,081

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: C. Other Forest Resources

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		<u>1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
		<u>Program</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
(1)	BLM	(\$)	\$ 1,903	\$ 1,903	\$-106
	(FTP)	(26)	(26)	(26)	--
(2)	U.S. Forest	(\$)	75	75	+124
	Service	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	--
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$ 1,978	\$ 1,978	\$ 1,996	\$+ 18
	(FTP)	(29)	(29)	(29)	--

Objectives

Renewable resources other than timber are managed in western Oregon under the same multiple use principles as those applied to other BLM administered public lands. Range, watershed, and wildlife management programs operate in concert to stabilize and improve public rangeland, soil, watershed, and wildlife habitat. Recreation management activities are directed to developing, managing and conserving recreation resources.

Base Program

The base program provides the capability to provide the following inputs in the western Oregon program:

- ° range management - administer 164 grazing leases on 415,000 acres.
- ° recreation management - process and supervise 1,000 events and river rafting permits and identify antiquities sites on 10,000 acres
- ° Wildlife management - conduct habitat improvement projects on 600 acres and 30 miles of streams; inventory 150,000 acres; and perform compliance work associated with Endangered Species Act.
- ° soil, water and air management - operate 10 water quality stations, collect data on threatened and endangered plant species, monitor air quality and conduct soil surveys on 200,000 acres.

In addition the programs provide input into the planning system and allowable cut computations.

The proposed distribution of funds in this subactivity for FY 1980 is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1980 Estimate</u>
Range Management	\$ 110
Recreation Management	660
Soil, Water and Air Management	420
Wildlife Management	<u>806 1/</u>
Total	\$1,996

1/ Includes \$199,000 for U.S. Forest Service.

Increase for FY 1980

The total requirements for this subactivity represent an increase of \$18,000 over the FY 1980 base. However, this net increase represents a \$106,000 decrease for BLM and a \$124,000 increase for the U.S. Forest Service.

Program decreases for BLM will be reflected in a reduction of project work as follows:

Wildlife management - habitat improvement projects will be provided on 400 acres instead of the 600 acres that is included in the base capability. All work related to inventory, multiple use planning, timber management plans and allowable cut determination will be maintained at the base level.

Program increases for the U.S. Forest Service will be reflected in the completion of the following units of output:

Big Game Habitat Improvement	2,870 acres
Non-Game Wildlife Habitat Improvement	3,500 acres
Anadromous Fish Habitat Improvement	1,556 acres

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for an increase of \$18,000 follows (dollar amounts in thousands).

Other Services	<u>+\$18</u>
Total	<u>+\$18</u>

#

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
 Subactivity: A. Planning

(Obligations: dollar amount in thousands)

	1979 <u>Program</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements (\$)	805	805	811	+6
(FTP)	(25)	(25)	(25)	--

Objectives

The basic objective of planning is to insure that BLM management programs are properly coordinated with each other, with local and State governments, and private land owners.

Base Program

The base program provides the capability to review and update management framework plans required to meet the environmental statement schedule in the National Resource Defence Council agreement. This schedule will require the updating of three land use plans and the completion of one environmental statement in FY 1980. The procedures for multiple-use planning in western Oregon are the same as used for resource allocation decisions throughout the Bureau.

Increase for FY 1980

In FY 1978, planning functions were first identified as a separate sub-activity. At that time a firm base requirement had not yet been established. The FY 1978 obligation program and planned expenditures in FY 1979 provided information which represents a base level of effort necessary to meet planning requirements associated with the National Resource Defence Council agreement schedule. The FY 1980 estimate reflects the funding level required to meet these planning commitments.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for an increase of \$6,000 follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Other Services	+\$6
Total	+\$6

#

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: B. Data Management

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979 <u>Program</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	225	225	227	+2
(FTP)	(8)	(8)	(8)	--

Objectives

This program provides for the continued development and refinement of an information system to operate, coordinate and control a large volume data base in an effective and efficient manner to support the O&C management program in western Oregon.

Base Program

The western Oregon computer operations are an integral part of the BLM plan for Information Systems Management. The program will provide ADP support for 500 timber sale computations, road design, timber bid analysis, timber production classification, monitoring of the Small Business Administration set-aside timber sale program and for recomputing allowable cut alternatives for the Curry and South Coast sustain yield units.

Increase for FY 1980

The proposed increase of \$2,000 is to offset the additional costs associated with new equipment procurement and maintenance of existing equipment.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this increase follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Other Services	<u>+2</u>
Total	+2

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Object Class	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Ave #	Amount
11 Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Permanent positions 1/	834	775	15,423	834	775	16,420	--	--	+\$ 997
11.3 Positions other than permanent	487	487	5,313	494	494	6,075	+ 7	+ 7	+ 762
11.5 Other personnel compensation	--	--	393	--	--	415	--	--	+ 22
Total personnel compensation	1,321	1,262	21,129	1,328	1,269	22,910	+ 7	+ 7	+ 1,781
Other Objects:									
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits			2,136			2,274			+\$ 138
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			450			465			+ 15
22.0 Transportation of things			1,205			1,295			+ 90
23.1 Standard level user charges			1,750			1,840			+ 90
23.2 Communications, utilities and other rent			180			215			+ 35
24.0 Printing and reproduction			25			25			+ --
25.0 Other services			7,908			8,815			+ 907
26.0 Supplies and materials			2,194			2,460			+ 266
31.0 Equipment			1,150			1,220			+ 70
32.0 Lands and structures			5,457			12,681			+ 7,224
Total requirements			\$43,584			\$54,200			+\$10,616

1/ Average 7% lapse.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Provided further, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: Provided further, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): Provided further, That not less than (\$60,119,000) \$54,200,000 available from receipts shall be obligated in fiscal year (1979) 1980 for Oregon and California grant lands. (16 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181 a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

Program by activities:

1. Construction and acquisition.....	4,443	16,535	9,740
2. Maintenance.....	3,100	6,886	6,243
3. Renewable resource management.....	28,203	35,668	37,179
4. Planning and data management.....	<u>880</u>	<u>1,030</u>	<u>1,038</u>
Total program costs, funded <u>1</u> /....	36,626	60,119	54,200
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	<u>6,213</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
10.00 Total obligations.....	42,839	60,119	54,200

Financing:

21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-20,845	-21,151	-16,032
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	<u>21,151</u>	<u>16,032</u>	<u>16,832</u>
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund).....	43,145	55,000	55,000

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	42,839	60,119	54,200
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	15,391	14,353	23,872
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year..	<u>-14,353</u>	<u>-23,872</u>	<u>-23,872</u>
90.00 Outlays.....	43,877	50,600	54,200

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$16,330 thousand; 1979, \$21,372 thousand, 1980, \$11,781 thousand.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	12,974	15,875	16,000
11.3	Positions other than permanent....	3,756	5,750	5,810
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	<u>341</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>370</u>

	Total personnel compensation.....	17,071	21,980	22,180
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	1,702	2,575	2,195
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	342	360	360
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1,271	1,200	1,200
23.1	Standard level user charges.....	1,821	1,840	1,840
23.2	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	158	200	200
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	25	25	25
25.0	Other services.....	1,211	4,542	4,825
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	1,441	2,400	2,400
31.0	Equipment.....	958	1,200	1,200
32.0	Lands and structures.....	10,959	14,550	8,865
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities..	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>---</u>

	Total obligations, BLM.....	36,965	50,882	45,290
		=====	=====	=====

ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS

Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	321	420	420
11.3	Positions other than permanent....	86	110	265
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	<u>45</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>45</u>

	Total personnel compensation.....	452	590	730
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	55	60	79
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	65	75	105
22.0	Transportation of things.....	57	65	95
23.0	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	15	15	15
25.0	Other services.....	802	2,800	3,990
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	15	10	60
31.0	Equipment.....	10	20	20
32.0	Lands and structures.....	<u>4,403</u>	<u>5,602</u>	<u>3,816</u>

	Total allocation accounts.....	5,874	9,237	8,910
		=====	=====	=====

99.0	Total obligations.....	42,839	60,119	54,200
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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars) - Cont.

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Interior - Bureau of Land Management...	36,965	50,882	45,290
Agriculture - Forest Service.....	2,760	4,221	4,300
Transportation - Federal Highway Admin.	3,114	5,016	4,610

Personnel Summary

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Total number of permanent positions <u>1</u> /...	777	809	809
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	332	448	455
Total compensable work-years.....	952	1,209	1,207
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$19,061	\$19,061	\$19,061
	=====	=====	=====

ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS

Total number of permanent positions.....	25	25	25
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	35	39	39
Total compensable work-years.....	62	62	62
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798
Average ungraded salary.....	\$19,061	\$19,061	\$19,061

1/ Excludes 20 positions transferred in 1979 to Working Capital Fund for road equipment maintenance.

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Range Improvement (Betterment) Fund

This appropriation is derived from grazing fees and certain mineral leasing receipts collected during the previous year. Grazing fees from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands and mineral leasing receipts from the Farm Tenant Act lands are available for appropriation. When appropriated, the funds are used for rangeland improvements and for maintenance of rangeland facilities such as fences and water developments and cattleguards.

The amount available for appropriation in FY 1980 (based on estimated FY 1979 receipts) represents an increase of \$2,235,000 over the amounts available in 1979. This increase is attributable to an increase in grazing fees of from \$1.51 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) in the 1978 grazing year, to \$1.89 per AUM in the 1979 grazing year (+\$2,212,000) and to the inclusion of 50% of increased mineral leasing receipts from Farm Tenant Act lands (+\$23,000).

For purposes of receipt estimates, the grazing fee for the 1980 year is anticipated to be \$2.36 per AUM which will influence the level of this appropriation in Fiscal Year 1981.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Range Improvement (Betterment) Fund

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>		
	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted to date, 1979	83	8,665
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1980 Base	83	8,665

1979

<u>1978 Actual</u>		<u>Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>		<u>1980 Base</u>		<u>1980 Estimate</u>		<u>Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1980 Base</u>	
<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn.</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn.</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn.</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn.</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn.</u>
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount

Comparison by activities:

1. Range Improvements

A. Public Land	80	8,383	80	7,781	80	7,781	80	9,993	--	+2,212
B. Farm Tenant Act Lands	3	789	3	884	3	884	3	907	--	+ 23
<u>Increases</u>									--	+2,235
<u>Total Requirements</u>	83	9,172	83	8,665	83	8,665	83	10,900		

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Range Improvement (Betterment) Fund

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	FY 1980 Base	FY 1980 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Improvement to Public Lands	(\$) (FTP)	\$ 7,781 (80)	\$ 7,781 (80)	\$ 9,993 (80)	\$+2,212 --
Farm Tenant Act Lands	(\$) (FTP)	884 (3)	884 (3)	907 (3)	+ 23 --
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$ 8,665	\$ 8,665	\$10,900	\$+2,235

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1701
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides that fifty percent of grazing fees are available for appropriation. Half the appropriated amount is to be spent within the same BLM district, which generated grazing receipts; the remaining half may be utilized as the Secretary directs. Use of the appropriation is limited to on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection and improvement of grazing lands. The authority is interpreted to include planning of projects, project construction, project maintenance and removal of excess wild horses and burros, but excluding environmental analysis, land use planning, and grazing administration activities such as issuing licenses or leases.

30 U.S.C. 355

The Mineral Leasing of Acquired Lands Act provides that "all receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this chapter shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intent of this provision being that this chapter shall not effect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands...."

43 U.S.C. 315
P.L. 73-482

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for:

- ° construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.
- ° active management of public rangelands including regulation of livestock grazing and improvement of the productive capability of the public range.

43 U.S.C. 1901
92 Stat. 1803
P.L. 95-514

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the range condition of the public rangelands and establishes a minimum of \$10,000,000 annually in this appropriation notwithstanding the level of grazing fees collected.

7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A
50 Stat. 522
P.L. 75-210

The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands and construction and maintenance of range improvements.

E.O. 11988
February 10, 1977

Floodplain Management provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving floodplains.

E.O. 11990
May 24, 1977

Wetlands Protection provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving wetlands.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's public land improvement program are:

- ° to stabilize the livestock industry as prescribed by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
- ° to fund investments necessary to implement allotment management plans; to complement the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for range protection, maintenance, and watershed treatment through "on-the-ground" range and facility improvements.
- ° to provide for the orderly development and improvement of public rangelands to arrest deterioration and to improve such lands for the benefit of wildlife, watershed conditions, and livestock production.

Base Program

This appropriation finances two activities: 1) improvements to public lands and 2) improvements to lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Except for this distinction based on the former status of the lands, the two activities are alike in the objectives sought and in the work accomplished.

Lands valuable for forage production are often valuable upland watersheds and important seasonal wildlife ranges or wildlife habitats. Rangeland improvements funded by this appropriation are designed to meet these multiple uses and to increase their values. Funds are used solely for planning, designing, implementing and maintaining on-the-ground facilities and improvements including seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat improvement. Since the maintenance of sustainable levels of wild, free-roaming horse and burro populations are as important to the condition of rangelands as are direct improvement protections, this appropriation is also available for round-ups of excess animals and the construction and maintenance of round-up facilities.

Passage of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-514) provided for a minimum annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the Range Improvement appropriation. Planned work for FY 1980 includes construction of 265 miles of fence, 225 water developments, and 175 management facilities; completion of 600 acres of vegetation and land treatment, survey and design of 675 projects and maintenance of 750 miles of fence, 1,200 management facilities and 6,500 water developments.

Increase for 1980

<u>Range Improvements</u>	(Dollar amounts in thousands)		
	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	8,665	10,900	+2,235
(FTP)	(83)	(83)	--

Because of increases in 1979 receipts, the increased appropriation will provide for planned work for: survey and design of 175 projects; construction of 60 miles of fence, 55 reservoir and spring developments; and 25 management facilities; completion of 1,400 acres of land and vegetative treatments; and maintenance of 50 miles of fence, 300 water developments and 500 management facilities.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the \$2,235,000 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Positions Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	\$ 400,000
Total Compensation			400,000
Other Services			1,835,000
Total			+\$2,235,000

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Range Improvement (Betterment) Fund

	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Amount
<u>Object Class:</u>								
11 Personnel compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions 1/	83	77	1,380	83	77	1,380	--	--
11.3 Positions other than permanent	200	199	1,500	200	199	1,900	--	+ 400
11.5 Other personnel compensation	--	--	140	--	--	140	--	--
Total personnel compensation	283	276	3,020	283	276	3,420	--	+\$ 400
<u>Other Objects:</u>								
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits			380			380	--	--
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			190			190	--	--
22.0 Transportation of things			400			400	--	--
23.2 Communications, utilities and other rent			35			.35	--	--
25.0 Other services			1,950			3,785		+\$1,835
26.0 Supplies and materials			940			940	--	--
31.0 Equipment			150			150	--	--
32.0 Lands and structures			1,600			1,600	--	--
Total requirements			\$8,665			\$10,900		+\$2,235

1/ Average 7% lapse.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of Federal range lands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), sums equal to fifty percent of all monies received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 215, et. seq.), but not less than \$10,000,000 (430 U.S.C. 1901), and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended. (Public Law 95-465 making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Unappropriated balanced, start of year...	10,753	9,520	11,782
Collections (offsetting receipts).....	16,317	20,800	26,000
Transferred to general fund receipts.....	-5,147	-6,838	-8,490
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	-1,159	-1,245	-1,483
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	-2,067	-1,790	-2,125
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.....	-5	---	---
Total available for appropriation...	18,692	20,447	25,684
Appropriation.....	9,172	8,665	10,900
Unappropriated balance, end of year <u>1/</u>	9,520	11,782	14,784

1/ Payments to States and the Range Improvements fund are derived from statutory percentages of collections in the next fiscal year.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Improvements to public lands....	7,920	7,781	9,993
2. Farm tenant act lands.....	336	891	907
Total program costs, funded <u>1/</u>	8,256	8,672	10,900
Change in selected resources (un- delivered orders).....	1,210	---	---
10.00 Total obligations.....	9,466	8,672	10,900
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-301	-7	---
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	7	---	---
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund).....	9,172	8,665	10,900

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$1,956 thousand; 1979, \$1,750 thousand; 1980, \$1,750 thousand.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) - Cont.

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
--	-------------	-----------	-----------

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00	Obligations incurred, net.....	9,466	8,672	10,900
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year...	2,817	3,943	3,215
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	<u>-3,943</u>	<u>-3,215</u>	<u>-3,215</u>
90.00	Outlays.....	8,340	9,400	10,900

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
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Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	1,756	1,380	1,380
11.3	Positions other than permanent....	1,908	1,500	1,900
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	<u>152</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>140</u>
	Total personnel compensation.....	3,816	3,020	3,420
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	371	380	380
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	230	190	190
22.0	Transportation of things.....	482	400	400
23.2	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	148	35	35
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	2	---	---
25.0	Other services.....	1,660	1,957	3,785
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	801	940	940
31.0	Equipment.....	268	150	150
32.0	Lands and structures.....	<u>1,688</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>
99.0	Total obligations.....	9,466	8,672	10,900

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	83	83	83
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	147	200	200
Total compensable work-years.....	239	276	276
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

**RECREATION DEVEL.
& OPERATIONS**

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

The Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation is derived from recreation user fees and related concessionaire fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act [16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)], as amended. The program is operated in conjunction with recreation funds available under the Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance appropriation; O&C Grant Lands Fund; and the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The total appropriation requested for FY 1980 is \$300,000, the same as in FY 1979.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>				<u>Permanent Position</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted to date, 1979				3	300
Adjustment to base and built-in changes				--	--
1980 Base				3	300

1979

<u>1978 Actual</u>		<u>Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>		<u>1980 Base</u>		<u>1980 Estimate</u>		<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1980 Base</u>	
<u>Perm. Posn.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Posn.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Posn.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Posn.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Posn.</u>	<u>Amount</u>

Comparison by activities:

1. Appropriation	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Requirements	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	--

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979	1980	1980	Inc. (+)
	Appropriation	Base	Estimate	or
	<u>Enacted to date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	300	300	300	--
(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	--

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 4601
P.L. 90-401

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, provides that "resources collected at particular Federal Areas shall be credited to specific purposes, all fees so charged shall be covered in a special account and shall be available for appropriation for any authorized outdoor recreation function of the agency by which the fees were collected." It further provides that fees collected in accordance with the above provisions be placed in a special account separate from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be available for appropriation for the same purposes.

Objectives

This account will provide for corrective and preventive maintenance of BLM recreation facilities, thereby improving the quality of recreation facilities and protecting Federal investments and resources; and to plan for the management of recreation use on public lands.

Base Program

This account is funded by the appropriation of receipts from user fees, special recreation permits and fees paid by concessionaires at recreation sites administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The base program includes corrective and preventive maintenance at undeveloped sites and at 45 campgrounds on the public lands where fees are collected. It also includes visitor management at 433 sites, operation of developed recreation sites containing, in the aggregate, more than 2,000 family units, and maintenance in conjunction with other recreation related, programs. Other major facets of this program are the continuing inventory of safety and health hazards, the reduction of identified hazards such as unfilled mine shafts, construction of barriers, removal of trees where they present a hazard, and upgrading sanitary facilities. Hazard reduction is to be accomplished at 30 sites in FY 1980. In addition, this account will provide for the supervision of an estimated 750,000 visitor use days where special use permits are issued.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

Object Class	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	Pos.	No.	Amount	Pos.	No.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
11. Personnel Compensation								
11.1 Permanent Positions <u>1</u> /	3	3	59	3	3	59	--	--
11.3 Positions Other-Than-Permanent	16	15	79	16	15	79	--	--
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	--	--	16	--	--	16	--	--
Total Personnel Compensation	19	18	154	19	18	154	--	--
Other Objects:								
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits			18			18		--
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons			6			6		--
22.0 Transportation of Things			9			9		--
23.2 Communications, Utilities and Other Rent .			4			4		--
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			2			2		--
25.0 Other Services			60			60		--
26.0 Supplies and Materials			15			15		--
31.0 Equipment			2			2		--
32.0 Lands and Structures			30			30		--
33.0 Investments and Loans			--			--		--
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions			--			--		--
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities			--			--		--
Total Requirements			300			300		--

1/ No lapse anticipated for this appropriation.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

For recreation management activities and for construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, to remain available until expended, \$300,000, to be derived from the special receipt accounts established by section 4(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f), as amended. (Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

Program by activities:

Development and operation of recreation facilities (program costs, funded).....

343 400 300

Change in selected resources (unpaid, undelivered orders).....

-43 --- ---

10.00 Total obligations 1/.....

300 400 300

Financing:

21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....

-158 -158 -58

24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....

158 58 58

40.00 Budget authority (appropriation) (special fund).....

300 300 300

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....

300 400 300

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year..

120 39 39

74.40 Obligated balance, end of year....

-39 -39 -39

90.00 Outlays.....

381 400 300

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$13 thousand; 1979, \$32 thousand; 1980, \$32 thousand.

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	72	59	59
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	94	79	79
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Total personnel compensation.....	184	154	154
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	15	18	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons ..	11	6	6
22.0 Transportation of things.....	14	9	9
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	7	4	4
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	2	2	2
25.0 Other services.....	26	160	60
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	28	15	15
31.0 Equipment.....	8	2	2
32.0 Lands and structures.....	<u>5</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
99.0 Total obligations.....	300	400	300

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	3	3	3
Full-time equivalent of other positions..	16	16	16
Total compensable work-years.....	18	18	18
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

**SERVICE CHARGES,
DEPOSITS & FORFEITURES**

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

This appropriation finances the costs of specific activities by making certain deposits (service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and other fund sources) immediately available to BLM. As established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the account provides management flexibility and ensures the immediate availability of funds for activities such as major rights-of-way processing. This flexibility and fund availability is particularly important given the unpredictability of the timing and location of rights-of-way applications which are by far the largest activity in the appropriation.

A significant portion of the 1980 program will be issuance of oil and gas pipelines rights-of-way permits under Title I of the 1973 Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. That title provides authority to the Secretary of the Interior to process and issue permits for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way which cross lands administered by two or more Federal agencies. Large scale activities on behalf of a major gas delivery system intended to link the Alaskan Arctic gas discoveries to the Lower 48 States is a significant factor in the estimated level of this appropriation in FY 1980. Processing applications and monitoring construction and operations for about 100 rights-of-way projects including the Trans-Alaska pipeline, other oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, railroad extensions, and water delivery systems will also continue.

In addition to rights-of-way processing and repair of damaged lands, this budget proposes to continue to finance certain costs of BLM's Adopt-a-Horse Program through this account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:

Appropriation enacted to date, 1979 93
Adjustment to base and built-in changes 1/..... --

1980 Base 93

1979

	1978 Actual		Appropriation Enacted to Date		1980 Base		1980 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1979 Base
	Perm.	Posn.	Perm.	Posn.	Perm.	Posn.	Perm.	Posn.	

Comparison by activities:

1. Expenses, Cost Recoverable

A. Rights-of-Way 85 8,925 85 12,500 85 12,500 85 12,500 -- --
B. Adopt-A-Horse -- 200 -- 400 -- 400 -- 400 -- --

Subtotal 85 9,125 85 12,900 85 12,900 85 12,900 -- --

2. Repair of Damaged Lands

Subtotal 1 850 1 850 1 850 1 850 -- --

3. Common Program Services

7 (680) 7 (680) 7 (680) 7 (680) (--) (--)

Increases

Total Requirements 93 9,975 93 13,750 93 13,750 93 13,750 -- --

1/ Budget authority for this account is an indefinite appropriation; the estimate of the appropriation is based on anticipated receipts from performance bonds and deposits and from cost reimbursements. The estimates for 1979 and 1980 include \$221,000 in increase costs resulting from the October 1978 civilian (GS) pay increase; the additional costs will be recovered through increased service charges and deposits as required.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Expenses, Cost Recoverable Activities
Subactivity: A. Rights-of-Way Processing

(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
		1979 Appro- piation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Subactivity	(\$)	12,500	12,500	12,500	(--)
Requirements	(FTP)	(92)	(92)	(92)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
30 U.S.C. 18 67 Stat. 557 P.L. 153	The <u>Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973</u> (Section 101) amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to authorize rights-of-ways for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorized the Secretary to issue rights-of-way over lands administered by two or more Federal agencies. Section 203 of the Act authorized and directed the Secretary to administer rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Right-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
15 U.S.C. 719 90 Stat. 2912 P.L. 92-195	The <u>Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976</u> authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, leases, or other authorization.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives

The objective of this subactivity is to process applications, issue permits, and monitor construction involved with the operation and termination of cost recoverable rights-of-way over public lands (as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the 1973 amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920). Financing is obtained from advanced deposits made by applicants and permittees. Only those costs incurred as a direct result of the filing of an application or issuing of a right-of-way permit and which facilitate processing, monitoring or termination of such are charged against the individual project.

Base Program

This activity was initially proposed in the FY 1978 budget request to accommodate the continuing workload associated with granting rights-of-way. It was actually established in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-26) to accommodate work to be performed on behalf of the Northern Tier Oil and Gas Pipeline right-of-way application. The work associated with issuing rights-of-way permits includes preliminary analysis, environmental analysis and impact statements, permit issuance, and compliance monitoring on 100 projects across public lands including such projects as the Trans-Alaska pipeline in Alaska, the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Intermountain Power Project and the SOHIO Project.

Upon receipt of an application for a right-of-way, the BLM furnishes the applicant with an estimate of the cost of processing the application up to the point of permit issuance or rejection. Periodic advance deposits are requested to finance the costs of processing. At the time of permit issuance or rejection of the application, any unused deposits are refunded to the applicant or credited against deposit requirements for construction monitoring. Once a permit is issued or about to be issued, a similar procedure for deposit is followed in the monitoring of facility construction and the supervising of operations and maintenance functions where the nature of the project warrants it.

No additional appropriations are anticipated for the rights-of-way processing program for FY 1980. However, the actual costs and advanced collections will shrink or expand in direct proportion to the workload which is one of the principal advantages of this appropriation.

Activity: Expenses, Cost Recoverable Activities
Subactivity: B. Adopt-a-Horse Program

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1979 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Adopt-a-Horse Program (\$)	400	400	400	(--)
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
16 U.S.C. 1331- 1340 P.L. 92-195	The <u>Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act</u> authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the government.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The <u>Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978</u> facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Objectives

The objectives of the Adopt-a-Horse program are to provide for the adoption of excess wild horses and burros by qualified private parties under cooperative agreements, and to recover the associated transportation, veterinary, and animal maintenance costs from persons adopting the animals.

Base Program

This subactivity was newly established in the 1978 budget as proposed under the authority of section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Under the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), the Bureau of Land Management has been capturing excess wild horses and burros on public lands in the west. The primary means of disposing of these animals is by making them available for "adoption" by private parties. To date, a major stumbling block in the adoption operation has been the

location of interested and qualified persons in relation to the location of the horses and burros after capture. There is no shortage of applicants; only a shortage of applicants willing to travel the long distances to adopt a horse or burro, and then transport it to their residence or stable. For example, earlier procedures required a qualified applicant in the east to travel to a western State such as California or Nevada to adopt a wild horse. The result of the previous practice is a long average holding time for the animals and attendant high costs to the Bureau and the applicant, assuming one is available.

The Bureau's dilemma in its Adopt-a-Horse program can be resolved at a reduced overall cost to the Federal Government as well as the adoptor through use of authority available in section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. This authority will permit the Bureau to charge applicants for the cost of transporting horses and burros to a more convenient pick-up point as well as other related processing costs.

Specifically, the Bureau plans to establish wild horse and burro adoption centers in Massachusetts, Arkansas, Texas, and California similar to 2 centers which were established in Oregon during FY 1979. These centers are normally operated by private parties under contract with the Bureau. Wild horses and burros are shipped to these centers from the point of capture after certain required brand inspection and health examination procedures are completed. The Bureau furnishes lists of qualified applicants to the centers. The centers notify applicants when horses or burros are available. When applicants arrive to take custody of an animal, they are required to pay actual costs of transportation, cost of required veterinary services, and a fixed fee estimated at \$30 per head to compensate the Bureau for the contract costs of operating the center. The total amount to be paid by applicants will vary based on distance, but is expected to average not more than \$150. It is anticipated that most serious applicants are willing to pay costs in this range. Applicants still have the option of picking up an animal at one of the 9 major holding corrals and thereby avoid a direct charge for these services. In FY 1980 it is estimated that 6,500 excess wild horses and burros will be removed from the public land and placed with adopters. No appropriation changes are anticipated for the program in FY 1980.

Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1979 Appro- piation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity	(\$)	850	850	850	(--)
Requirements	(FTP)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(--)

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The <u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</u> authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The <u>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</u> requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives

The objective of this activity is to rehabilitate lands damaged by users of the public lands who do not fulfill the requirements of contracts or permits.

Base Program

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorized the collection of deposits and performance bonds from resource developers, purchasers, or permittees. It further authorized the use of these funds to provide improvements, protection, or rehabilitation work on the public lands made necessary by actions of those users.

It is estimated that \$850,000 in forfeited bonds and deposits will be used in both 1979 and 1980 to correct damages to public lands caused by contract of permit holders, or to repair improvements and facilities damaged by such holders.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits
and Forfeitures

Object Class:	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Ave #	Amount	Posns.	Ave #	Amount
11.1 Permanent positions <u>1/</u>	93	90	2,830	93	90	2,830	--	--	--
11.3 Positions other than permanent	30	30	800	30	30	800	--	--	--
11.5 Other personnel compensation	--	--	220	--	--	220	--	--	--
Total personnel compensation	123	120	3,850	123	120	3,850	--	--	--
Other Objects:									
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits			590			590			54
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			660			660			199
22.0 Transportation of things			415			415			45
23.2 Communications, utilities and other rent			245			245			205
24.0 Printing and reproduction			625			625			145
25.0 Other services			6,570			6,570			7,603
26.0 Supplies and materials			225			225			15
31.0 Equipment			30			30			30
32.0 Lands and structures			540			540			10
Total requirements			\$13,750			\$13,750			--

1/ Average 7% lapse.

SERVICES CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under sections 304(a), 304(b), 305(a), and 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701); and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153, to be immediately available until expended. (Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Expenses, cost-recoverable applications	8,194	12,900	12,900
2. Repair of lands and facilities	33	850	850
Total program costs, funded	8,277	13,750	13,750
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	664	---	---
10.00 Total obligations <u>1/</u>	8,891	13,750	13,750
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-149	-1,233	-1,233
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	<u>1,233</u>	<u>1,233</u>	<u>1,233</u>
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)	9,975	13,750	13,750
Related of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	8,891	13,750	13,750
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	---	936	2,286
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year ...	<u>-936</u>	<u>-2,286</u>	<u>-4,036</u>
90.00 Outlays	7,955	12,400	12,000

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1978, \$100 thousand; 1979, \$570 thousand; 1980, \$570 thousand.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302 1978 actual 1979 est. 1980 est.

Personnel compensation:

11.1	Permanent positions.....	1,991	2,830	2,830
11.3	Positions other than permanent.....	206	800	800
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	<u>92</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>220</u>
	Total personnel compensation....	2,289	3,850	3,850
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	352	590	590
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	250	660	660
22.0	Transportation of things.....	32	415	415
23.2	Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	43	245	245
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	33	625	625
25.0	Other services.....	5,677	6,570	6,570
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	115	225	225
31.0	Equipment.....	8	30	30
32.0	Lands and structures.....	<u>92</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>540</u>
99.0	Total obligations.....	8,891	13,750	13,750

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	93	93	93
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	32	30	30
Total compensable work-years.....	113	120	120
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

This appropriation provides for shared receipts collected in association with the sale, lease or use of public lands and resources with the States and in some cases, counties where such lands and resources are located. Receipts are collected by BLM and specified percentages of these funds are distributed to States and counties to provide financial assistance in accordance with various laws. The various laws specify the precise share of receipts to be paid, and in some instances indicate how the funds must be used.

This account also provides for the permanent appropriation of funds collected from commercial road users on roads maintained by the Bureau in lieu of user maintenance. This is normally applicable to roads subject to heavy, continuous use involving several users at a time such as mainline timber access roads in western Oregon. The funds are permanently appropriated by statute and, therefore, do not require an annual appropriation.

The following activities are included within the total appropriation:

1. Leasing of grazing lands.
2. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
3. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.
4. Payments to States (proceeds of sales).
5. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public land outside grazing districts.
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.
8. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.
9. Payments to counties, national grasslands.
10. Expenses, road maintenance deposits.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>	<u>Permanent Position</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Estimate, 1979	6	\$310,600
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1980 Base	6	\$310,600

	<u>1978 Actual</u>		<u>1979 Estimate</u>		<u>1980 Base</u>		<u>1980 Estimate</u>		<u>1/ Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)</u>
	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u>	<u>Posn. Amount</u>	<u>Over 1979 Base</u>
<u>Comparison by activities:</u>									
1. Leasing of grazing lands .	--	---	--	2	--	2	--	2	--
2. Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands ..	--	1,927	--	2,500	--	2,500	--	2,800	-- + 300
3. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	--	106,045	--	100,000	--	100,000	--	110,000	-- +10,000
4. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	--	547	--	579	--	579	--	607	-- 29
5. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside of grazing districts	--	1,159	--	1,245	--	1,245	--	1,483	-- + 238
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts etc., public lands within grazing districts	--	2,068	--	1,790	--	1,790	--	2,125	-- + 335
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	--	5	--	---	--	---	--	---	--
8. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	--	175,134	--	202,043	--	202,043	--	238,579	-- +36,536
9. Payments to counties, National grasslands	--	440	--	441	--	441	--	454	-- + 13
10. Expenses, road maintenance deposits	6	2,482	6	2,000	6	2,000	6	2,000	--
	6	289,807	6	310,600	6	310,600	6	358,050	-- +47,450

1/ Estimates of the appropriation are, in part, based upon anticipated receipts and collections; some may vary from the estimate depending upon actual receipts or collections received.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Leasing of Grazing Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u> <u>or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	2	2	2	--
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315M; State, county and privately owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis within the limits of receipts from such arrangements. The estimate of \$2,000 for FY 1980 is the same as the FY 1979 level.

Activity: 2. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u> <u>or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	2,500	2,500	2,800	+300
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 53 Stat. 753-754; out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon. These payments are used for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts and are paid at the same ad valorem tax rate as private lands.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	2,500	2,800	+300
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to Coos and Douglas counties will be increased by \$300,000 due to increased valuation of taxable properties.

Activity: 3. Payments to Counties, Oregon and California (O&C)
Grant Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity	(\$)	100,000	100,000	110,000	+10,000
Requirements	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 39 Stat. 218 and 50 Stat. .876 as modified by annual appropriations acts (O&C Grant Land Fund); fifty (50) percent of the receipts of Oregon and California grant lands funds are paid to the counties in which the lands are situated, to be used as other county funds.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	100,000	110,000	+10,000
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to Oregon counties will be increased \$10,000,000 due to increased FY 1979 receipts from O&C Grant Lands.

Activity: 4. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity	(\$)	579	579	607	+28
Requirements	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 31 U.S.C. 711; the States are paid five (5) percent of the net proceeds or four (4) percent of gross proceeds from the sale of public land and public land products.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	579	607	+28
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased \$28,000 due to increased FY 1979 receipts from the sale of public land and public land products.

Activity: 5. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands outside grazing districts

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1980	Inc. (+)
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	or
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	1,245	1,245	1,483	+238
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m; the States are paid fifty (50) percent of the grazing fee receipts from public lands outside grazing districts.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	1,245	1,483	+238
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased \$238,000 due to increased FY 1979 grazing fee receipts from public lands outside formal grazing districts.

Activity: 6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands within grazing districts

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1980	Inc. (+)
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	or
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	1,790	1,790	2,125	+335
Requirments (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315b and 315i; the States are paid twelve and one-half (12 1/2) percent of grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	1,790	2,125	+335
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased \$335,000 due to increased FY 1979 grazing fee receipts from public lands within grazing districts.

Activity: 7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc.,
public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>or</u>
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	---	---	---	--
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 43 U.S.C. 315; the States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis. Payments of \$5,000 were made in FY 1978. Because of this small amount, the estimates for FY 1979 and FY 1980 were included in activity Number 6, Payments within grazing districts. Receipts in the activity may increase in the future, therefore the activity is still maintained as a separate item.

Activity: 8. Payments to States from receipts
under Mineral Leasing Act

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>or</u>
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	202,043	202,043	238,579	+36,536
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191; all States except Alaska are paid fifty (50) percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from the lease of mineral resources; and from leases of potash deposits on public lands in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 285. Alaska is paid 90% of their receipts remaining after payments are made to Alaska natives under the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act; 43 U.S.C. 1616.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	202,043	238,579	+36,536
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to States will be increased \$36,536,000 due to increased Mineral Leasing receipts in the last half of FY 1979 and the first half of FY 1980. The increase estimate is attributable primarily to expanded revenues in oil and gas (\$+30.0 million), geothermal (\$+5.0 million), and coal (\$+1.0 million). The remaining \$536,000 represents phosphorus, potash, sodium and other leaseable mineral revenue increases.

Activity: 9. Payments to counties, National Grasslands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>or</u>
				<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	441	441	454	+13
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

In accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1012; of the revenues received from the use of national grasslands, twenty-five (25) percent is paid to the counties in which such land is situated. These funds are used for school and road purposes.

Increase for 1980

	<u>1980 Base</u>	<u>1980 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(\$)	441	454	+13
(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)

It is estimated that payments to counties will be increased by \$13,000 due to increased receipts.

Activity: 10. Road Maintenance Deposits

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+)</u> <u>or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	2,000	2,000	2,000	----
Requirements (FTP)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(--)

Public Law 94-579 approved October 21, 1976, provides for the permanent appropriation of funds collected from commercial road users on roads maintained by the Bureau in lieu of user maintenance. This is normally applicable to roads subject to heavy, continuous use involving several users at a time such as mainline timber access roads in western Oregon. Monies collected on Oregon and California grant lands are available for those lands only (43 U.S.C. 1701 et. seq.). No increases or decreases are estimated in this subactivity during FY 1980.

The total \$47,450,000 increase in Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations will occur in Object Class 41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent

Object Class	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	Pos.	No.	Amount	Pos.	No.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
11. Personnel Compensation								
11.1 Permanent Positions	6	6	210	6	6	210	--	--
11.3 Positions Other-Than-Permanent	2	2	30	2	2	30	--	--
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	--	--	4	--	--	4	--	--
Total Personnel Compensation	8	8	244	8	8	244	--	--
Other Objects:								
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits			30			30		--
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons			20			20		--
22.0 Transportation of things			100			100		--
23.2 Communication utilities, and other rent			20			20		--
25.0 Other Services			1,588			1,588		--
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions			308,598			356,048		+47,450
Total Requirements			310,600			358,050		+47,450

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Leasing of grazing lands.....	2	3	2
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)...	---	---	---
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands..	1,856	2,532	2,800
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	106,045	100,000	110,000
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	547	579	607
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	1,159	1,245	1,483
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts.....	2,067	1,790	2,125
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts miscellaneous...	5	---	---
9. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	175,134	202,043	238,629
10. Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	440	441	454
11. Expenses, Public Land Administra- tion Act.....	79	70	---
12. Expenses, road maintenance de- posits.....	<u>2,822</u>	<u>2,356</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Total program costs, funded.....	290,156	311,059	358,600
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	<u>-10</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
10.00 Total obligations.....	290,146	311,059	358,600

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) Cont.

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-1,444	-1,105	-646
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	<u>1,105</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>96</u>
60.00 Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....	289,807	310,600	358,050

Budget authority is distributed as follows:

Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations).....	---	2	2
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.....	1,927	2,500	2,800
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	106,045	100,000	110,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipt limitations).....	547	579	607
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	1,159	1,245	1,483
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	2,067	1,790	2,125
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous.....	5	---	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	175,134	202,043	238,579
Payments to counties, national grass- lands.....	440	441	454
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.	2,482	2,000	2,000

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00 Obligation incurred, net.....	290,147	311,059	358,600
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	2,071	2,282	2,241
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year..	<u>-2,282</u>	<u>-2,241</u>	<u>-2,541</u>
90.00 Outlays.....	289,936	311,100	358,300

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) Cont.

	<u>1978 actual</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>1980 est.</u>
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations).....	1	3	1
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.....	1,856	2,532	2,800
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	106,045	100,000	110,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipts limitations).....	551	582	607
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	1,250	1,314	1,483
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	1,782	1,779	2,125
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous.....	5	2	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	175,133	202,045	238,629
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	405	435	454
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	102	450	---
Expenses, road maintenance deposits..	2,806	1,958	2,201

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	<u>1978 actual</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>1980 est.</u>
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	6	210	210
11.3 Positions other than permanent....	5	30	30
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	---	4	4
Total personnel compensation....	11	244	244

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars) Cont.

	<u>1978 actual</u>	<u>1979 est.</u>	<u>1980 est.</u>
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	1	30	30
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	---	20	20
22.0 Transportation of things.....	3	100	100
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	1	20	20
25.0 Other services.....	2,878	2,012	2,088
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contribu- tions.....	<u>287,252</u>	<u>308,633</u>	<u>356,098</u>
99.0 Total obligations.....	290,146	311,059	358,600

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	6	6	6
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	0	2	2
Total compensable work-years.....	1	8	8
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Comparison of 1978 and 1979

1978 Actual	1979 Actual	1979 Budget
1	10	10
---	20	20
2	100	100
1	10	10
2,078	2,078	2,078
20,100	20,100	20,100
200,100	200,100	200,100

Summary of 1979

1	10	10
2	20	20
3	10	10
4,100	4,100	4,100
40,100	40,100	40,100

TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

This appropriation includes two trust accounts:

Land and Resource Management Fund - Funds in this trust fund are derived from administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of lands omitted in original survey, advances for other types of surveys and conveyances, including mineral conveyances, requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangeland and others for conservation practices, acquisition, protection and other purposes.

Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites - Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are available for expense of sale and maintenance of townsites.

Of the estimated \$700,000 for these funds in FY 1979, \$600,000 will be available from permanent appropriations. However, revenues for unsurveyed islands and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before they can be used.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>									
				<u>Permanent Position</u>		<u>Amount</u>			

Justification of Program Performance

Activity: Lands and Resource Management Trust Funds

		(Dollar amount in thousands)			
		1979			Inc. (+)
		Appropriation	1980	1980	or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity	(\$)	699	699	699	--
Requirements	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1719, 1721
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the acceptance of money or services for the survey of omitted lands that States or their political subdivisions have requested under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (44 Stat. 741 as amended). In addition, it provides for a disposit by applicants seeking conveyance of lands omitted from earlier survey as well as payment of administrative costs and the fair market value for the minerals conveyed under the authority of 43 U.S.C. 1719.

43 U.S.C. 315
P.L. 73-482

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for contributions for range improvements purposes.

31 U.S.C. 711
12 Stat. 410

The Permanent Appropriations Act of May 30, 1862 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for advances to be made to pay costs of public survey work, including survey and conveyance costs of omitted lands.

43 U.S.C. 1737
90 Stat 2766

Objectives

To provide public services such as cadastral surveys, conservation practices, and acquisition and protection of resources. These activities are financed by gifts and contributions.

Base Program

This program provides for reimbursed surveys and various activities to enhance and protect natural resources and wildlife habitats. No change in the program level or in the objectives of the activity is expected in FY 1980.

Activity: Trustee Fund, Alaska Townsites

(Dollar amount in thousands)

	1979 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1980 <u>Base</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Total Activity (\$)	1	1	1	--
Requirements (FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Authorization

31 U.S.C. 725s

Provides that all monies accruing in this fund are to be appropriated and distributed in compliance with the terms of the trust.

Objectives

This activity will provide for the maintenance and sale of Alaska townsites, as provided by law. The activity is financed through amounts received from sale of town lots.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Object Class	1980 Base			1980 Estimate			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount	Pos.	Avg. No.	Amount
11. Personnel Compensation:									
11.1 Permanent Positions 1/.....	3	3	55	3	3	55	--	--	--
11.3 Positions Other-Than-Permanent.....	--	--	113	--	--	113	--	--	--
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation.....	--	--	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Total Personnel Compensation.....	3	3	173	3	3	173	--	--	--
Other Objects:									
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits.....			21			21			--
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons.....			15			15			--
22.0 Transportation of Things.....			13			13			--
23.2 Communications, Utilities and Other Rent..			16			16			--
24.0 Printing and Reproduction.....			20			20			--
25.0 Other Services.....			187			187			--
26.0 Supplies and Materials.....			150			150			--
31.0 Equipment.....			5			5			--
32.0 Lands and Structures.....			100			100			--
Total Requirements.....			700			700			--

1/ No lapse anticipated for this appropriation.

TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act. (43 U.S.C. 315, 315i, 759, 761, 775, 887; 74 Stat. 506; 31 U.S.C. 711, 725s; 48 Stat. 1224-36; Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

TRUST FUNDS

Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Unappropriated balance, start of year...	---	4	4
Receipts (net): Authorized.....	825	700	700
Total available for appropriation.....	825	704	704
Appropriation.....	-821	-700	-700
Unappropriated balance, end of year..	4	4	4

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Land and resource management trust fund.....	729	699	699
2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites..	1	1	1
Total program costs, funded.....	730	700	700
Change in selected resources (un-delivered orders).....	-6	---	---
10.00 Total obligations.....	724	700	700
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-1,005	-1,086	-1,086
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,086	1,086	1,086
25.00 Unobligated balance restored.....	16	---	---
Budget authority.....	821	700	700
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation (indefinite).....	100	100	100
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation (indefinite).....	721	600	600

TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) Cont.

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Land and resource management trust fund.....	814	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	8	1	1
Relation of obligations to outlays;			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	724	700	700
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.	131	97	97
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year...	<u>-97</u>	<u>-97</u>	<u>-97</u>
90.00 Outlays.....	757	700	700

Distribution of outlays by account:

Land and resource management trust fund.....	756	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	1	1	1

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	101	55	55
11.3 Positions other than permanent....	172	113	113
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total personnel compensation.....	285	173	173
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	32	21	21
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	19	13	13
22.0 Transportation of things.....	12	13	13
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	16	16	16
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	---	20	20
25.0 Other services.....	143	189	189
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	167	150	150
31.0 Equipment.....	5	5	5
32.0 Lands and structures.....	<u>45</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
99.0 Total obligations.....	724	700	700

TRUST FUNDS

Personnel Summary

	1978 actual	1979 est.	1980 est.
Total number of permanent positions.....	3	3	3
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	0	0	0
Total compensable work-years.....	3	3	3
Average GS grade.....	9.33	9.29	9.29
Average GS salary.....	\$17,972	\$17,798	\$17,798

1917-1918

1917-1918

1917-1918

1917-1918

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated by the Bureau of Land Management in Canada; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; \$10,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California Grant Lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": Provided further, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection of lands for the State of Alaska. (Public Law 95-465, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1979.)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID FROM FUNDS
AVAILABLE TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

	1978 Actual	1979 Estimate	1980 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
GS-17	1	1	1
GS-16	12	12	12
GS-15	49	49	48
GS-14	152	153	152
GS-13	431	453	448
GS-12	850	858	852
GS-11	1,316	1,320	1,299
GS-10	26	26	25
GS- 9	1,179	1,200	1,135
GS- 8	93	96	96
GS- 7	658	694	675
GS- 6	245	250	252
GS- 5	576	525	499
GS- 4	256	276	278
GS- 3	48	56	62
GS- 2	6	9	11
Ungraded	<u>104</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>
Total permanent positions	6,003	6,089	5,956
Unfilled positions, end of year	<u>-393</u>	<u>-426</u>	<u>-417</u>
Total permanent employment end of year .	<u>5,610</u>	<u>5,663</u>	<u>5,539</u>

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